



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Foreign Exchange Intervention 'Unprecedented'

OW1811032488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT
18 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that interventions in the world's foreign exchange markets on Thursday were on an unprecedented scale in terms of a broadness of coordination and the amount of funds involved.

Miyazawa, who made the remarks at a regular press conference following a cabinet meeting, also said the intervention measures stemmed from an agreement last December by the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrial nations that they would take "strong" counter-measures if there were any erratic movements in the markets.

Miyazawa quoted Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Satoshi Sumita as telling the cabinet meeting earlier Friday that the central bank was determined to intervene "strongly" in exchange markets if there were any factors to cause volatile movements.

Asked about current foreign exchange market movements, Miyazawa said there were large-scale interventions in Tokyo on Thursday and such interventions were conducted in Europe and the United States with concerned nations acting together to an unprecedented degree.

In very unusual moves, Miyazawa said monetary authorities of other nations not belonging to the G-7 joined in the previous day's interventions.

Asked if he thought the West German mark was likely to rise further against the dollar, he said it was not so on Thursday, so the West German Bundesbank conducted large-scale interventions.

He stressed that through the worldwide interventions, "we showed our determination to take strong measures against erratic movement." The interventions had so far been effective, he said.

Asked about the future course of the dollar, which hit a post-war record closing low of 121.52 yen on Thursday in the Tokyo market, Miyazawa only said, "You will have to watch (Friday's) markets."

The U.S. unit was being traded at around the 122.15-25 yen level in Tokyo when the press conference was held early Friday morning.

Miyazawa also said BOJ Governor Satoshi Sumita mentioned in a regular monthly economic report to the cabinet on Friday that concerned nations should take determined measures against the dollar's fall, which was believed to

have been generated in a vague period after the U.S. election, although the newly released U.S. trade deficit figure for September showed a steady improvement.

Ministry To Relax Offshore Market Rules

OW1711120688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—The Finance Ministry said Thursday it will relax rules that restrict the flow of capital in and out of the Tokyo offshore financial market from next April 1, the start of the new fiscal year.

The Tokyo offshore market was established in November 1986 and gives non-Japanese investors a chance to raise and invest capital in an environment protected from some Japanese taxes and regulations.

The Ministry hopes the move will speed up the internationalization of the yen and stimulate worldwide financial dealings.

The new measures affect regulations governing the flow of capital between offshore accounts and general accounts at main banking units.

Non-resident investment capital totaling up to 10 percent of the previous month's offshore account balance will be allowed to flow into an offshore account. If no present balance exists, up to 1 billion yen can be deposited under the new rules.

Restrictions on the flow of capital out of offshore accounts will be completely eliminated.

At present, only 5 percent of the previous month's offshore account balance can be withdrawn or deposited, and 500 million yen in the case of there being no account balance for the previous month.

Restrictions on the excessive flow of capital into offshore accounts will continue to prevent funds not subject to taxation from flooding Japan.

In reference to transactions involving foreign exchange banks and nonresidents and Japanese loans in other countries, the Ministry will simplify confirmation procedures and eliminate those not suited to actual situations.

The balance of deposits in the Tokyo offshore market, created for the purpose of internationalizing the yen, rose from 90 billion dollars at the end of 1986 to its present total of 380 billion dollars.

Presently, foreign exchange banks which raise capital and lend abroad are not allowed to use the funds domestically. Therefore, interest rate regulations and withholding and corporate taxes on interest do not apply.

An official in the ministry's International Finance Division said that the offshore market has grown rapidly and is fundamentally sound.

The official added, however, that relaxation of restrictions on the movement of capital was necessary to satisfy banks worried about the start of Euroyen futures trading next June.

Sources Deny U.S. Request on Supercomputers

OW1711134688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Washington, Nov. 17 KYODO—Washington has asked Tokyo to investigate whether Recruit Co. of Japan, which leases its two U.S.-made supercomputers to users by the hour, has taken adequate measures to prevent the leakage of supercomputer technology to the communist bloc, U.S. diplomatic sources here said Wednesday.

The U.S. has specifically requested a check on whether the users include undercover agents of Soviet and other communist countries, the sources said.

The two supercomputers, made by Cray Research Inc. of the United States, were resold to Recruit by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), their original importer.

Washington's request was apparently prompted by doubts about the reliability of Recruit stemming from the firm's involvement in a major stock trading scandal, which is now rocking Japan's political world.

The U.S. Administration suspects that Recruit has failed to take adequate measures to prevent technology leaks as required under an agreement concluded between the Japanese and U.S. Governments two years ago regarding the export of supercomputers, specified as a high-tech product banned from export to the communist bloc.

Under U.S. law, supercomputer exporters are required to inform the authorities concerned of the parties to which exported supercomputers are resold and of the names of supercomputer users as well.

In Tokyo, however, Foreign Ministry sources denied Thursday that the Japanese Government had been asked by the U.S. through diplomatic channels to undertake an investigation about the leasing of two U.S. supercomputers by Recruit.

The sources admitted that Japan and the U.S. reached an understanding in 1985 on the need to be careful about exports of supercomputers because of their strategic importance to communist states. Both countries are capable of producing and exporting supercomputers.

However, it was not in the nature of the secret agreement that the U.S. is entitled to ask Japan for an investigation, the sources said.

Earlier Firing Drill by U.S. Ship Revealed

OW1711091588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—The U.S. destroyer Towers, which fired 10 practice shells near Japanese patrol boat off Tokyo Bay last Wednesday, conducted another firing drill in Japanese territorial waters, a senior U.S. naval officer revealed Thursday.

Vice Adm. Henry H. Mauz, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, made the disclosure when he paid a courtesy call on Tatsuo Arima, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry officials said.

Mauz was quoted as telling Arima the 3,337-ton Towers carried out firing practice in territorial waters an hour before it fired 10 nonexplosive shells around 2 p.m. last Wednesday which landed about 300 meters behind the Maritime Safety Agency's patrol boat Uraga.

Arima expressed regret over the incident and urged the commander to conduct a full investigation of the unprecedented incident as soon as possible and take all necessary measures in order to prevent its recurrence, the officials said.

Mauz promised to conduct a thorough investigation into the case and to make utmost efforts to prevent a recurrence, they said.

Earlier in the day, Arima made a similar request to Matthew t. Cooper, chief of staff of U.S. Forces Japan, at the Japan-U.S. joint committee held at the ministry. The committee meets twice a month according to the Japan-U.S. Status-of-Forces Agreement.

Takeshita Opens Committee Meeting With PRC

OW1811064088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday opened a meeting of the Japan-China 21st Century Committee and said that stable and friendly relations between the two countries is indispensable to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Takeshita, delivering a speech at the opening of the three-day meeting, said that both Japan and China play an important role in the regional affairs of Asia.

Chinese Premier Li Peng, in a message read by Chinese Ambassador Yang Zhenya said closer Sino-Japanese ties will remain the pillar of China's foreign policies.

The Japan-China 21st Century Committee was established four years ago as an advisory body to the governments of Japan and China to cement bilateral ties toward the next century.

Takeshita, who visited China at the end of August this year, said that it was very timely to have the committee's fifth meeting in the year marking the 10th anniversary of the treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and China, concluded in 1978, to reflect on the past and prepare for further promoting relationship between both nations in the future.

Stressing that the bilateral relations have strengthened in the past few years, Takeshita said Japan should never be involved in such "unfortunate incidents" as in the past, an apparent reference to Japan's invasion and occupation of China before World War II.

Echoing Takeshita, Premier Li Peng's speech noted that the session in 1988 was meaningful as it coincided with the 10th anniversary of the treaty which was finally concluded six years after the two nations restored relations in 1972.

Li also said both nations should summon all that is good in the present relations to overcome negative elements existing between them in order to develop a healthy relationship. He did not specify what the negative elements were.

The committee was set up in 1984 by then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Hu Yaobang, the then general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, to discuss political, economical cultural and technological issues and guide the governments in promoting stronger Sino-Japanese ties into the next century.

Zhang Xiangshan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, representing the Chinese delegation, and Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University and chairman of the Japanese team, made keynote speeches following the messages from the premiers. The committee is comprised of eleven people from each side.

Zhang said in his keynote speech that the committee must discuss the issue of the Kokuryo Student Dormitory in Kyoto, and demanded that Japan conduct policies based on a "one-China" concept.

Both China and Taiwan have claimed ownership of the dormitory but a Japanese high court in Osaka ruled in 1987 that it belonged to Taiwan. China holds that the ruling contradicted the 1972 joint communique in which Japan recognized Beijing as the sole legitimate government of China.

Zhang said he hoped for creation of a new political climate which will prevent such sensitive issues as China-Taiwan relations and Japan's wartime policies toward China from developing into serious problems.

He stressed that China and other Asian nations appreciate Japan's pledge not to become a military superpower, and pointed out the necessity of Japanese contributions in the field of direct investment and technological transfers to China.

Ishikawa noted that tension in the Asian region is easing and said stronger ties between China and Japan will promote this trend in the international political arena.

The meeting will continue in Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, an all-season resort north of Tokyo.

'High-Level' Meeting With Austrian Announced
OW1711103588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—Japan and Austria will hold a high-level meeting in Tokyo on November 25 to discuss international and bilateral affairs, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata will represent Japan, and his counterpart Thomas Klestil will head an Austrian team.

Uno Pledges More Assistance to Afghan Refugees
OW1711080588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told senior United Nations officer Sadruddin Aga Khan on Thursday that Japan will provide more financial and personnel support to assist Afghan refugees.

Uno made the promise in a 30-minute meeting at his office with Aga Khan, who said urgent help was needed by the refugees, Foreign Ministry officials said.

An estimated five million refugees have flowed out of Afghanistan since the Soviet military intervention in December 1979.

The officials said that Japan is considering providing monetary aid for Afghan refugees in addition to 60 million dollars pledged by Japan's ambassador to the United Nations Hideo Kagami during the General Assembly in late September.

Japan also plans to send an expert on economic planning to Aga Khan's office in Geneva early next year to assist his activities, the officials added.

The U.N. coordinator, who met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow before arriving in Japan on Wednesday for a four-day visit, was quoted as saying that new foreign policies adopted by Gorbachev have contributed to the settlement of various regional conflicts.

Since coming to power in November 1987, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has spelled out a foreign policy initiative pledging Japan's greater contribution to the world community.

Takeshita's initiative calls for providing more official development assistance (ODA), promoting cultural exchanges and helping U.N. peace efforts.

Japan has already dispatched Kenichi Suganuma as a political officer of the U.N. Good Offices Mission for Afghanistan and Pakistan in Islamabad and Etsuko Kita to join the medical staff at the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in Peshawar, northern Pakistan.

Aga Khan is scheduled to give a press conference on Friday and to meet Takeshita before leaving Tokyo on Saturday.

He has served as the coordinator for the U.N. humanitarian and economic assistance programs to Afghanistan since May, shortly after the United States, the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan signed an agreement paving the way for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Cabinet-Level Forum To Coordinate Aid

OW1811064288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT
18 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno agreed Friday to establish a cabinet-level forum to coordinate Japan's basic policy on overseas assistance, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi will preside over the five-minister council. The other members will be Uno, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura and Economic Planning Agency Director General Eiichi Nakao.

Leaders of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party will endorse the agreement at their regular meeting on Monday, the officials said.

Japan provided 7.45 billion dollars in official development assistance in 1987, second only after the United States, and is expected to become the world's largest ODA provider in a few years, the officials said.

Takeshita declared at the Toronto summit last June that Japan would increase its ODA to 50 billion dollars in five years starting in 1988 from the 25 billion dollars in the 1983-1987 period.

The new ministerial forum will discuss how to promote a well-balanced and efficient ODA policy, the officials said.

Opposition Parties' Confrontation Over Taxes

OW1711183488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—Leaders of Japan's two largest opposition parties exchanged accusations Thursday over their stands toward tax reform bills which cleared the House of Representatives the previous day.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi bitterly denounced Komeito for its compromise with the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), saying it had reneged on a promise to fight the proposed imposition of a 3-percent indirect tax.

Komeito leader Junya Yano said the No. 2 opposition party declines to join a JSP-led front if it means boycotting business in the Diet.

Both Doi and Yano were speaking at a Central Committee session of the country's largest labor organization Rengo comprising 5.4 million workers in the private sector.

Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party voted against six government proposed tax bills in a plenary session of the House of Representatives Wednesday.

The JSP and Japan Communist Party stayed away from the voting plenary session, demanding that the bills be rediscussed at the House's tax system committee.

Doi said Komeito and DSP violated a joint statement, adopted by the four opposition parties and Rengo, which called for nullifying the passing of the bills through the committee.

The statement was issued at a Rengo-sponsored rally on November 11, the day after the LDP rammed the bills through the lower house committee.

Yano, who spoke after Doi, countered by saying that Komeito and the DSP could be successful in summoning three witnesses to the Diet on Monday to promote a probe into an insider stock trading scandal.

The six month-old scandal involve a major information business firm Recruit Co. and its real estate subsidiary and a number of politicians and government officials.

Yano said Komeito will not subordinate itself to the JSP but act as an independent middle-of-the-road party.

DSP Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto, who also attended Rengo's Central Committee session, did not refer to the tax bills.

Satsuki Eda, leader of the minor opposition United Social Democratic Party, appealed for conciliation among the three parties, saying that only the LDP will benefit from a division of the opposition camp.

Toshifumi Tateyama, head of the Rengo or the Japanese private sector trade union confederation, deplored the split of the opposition front.

The House of Representatives voted to pass the tax bills Wednesday in the absence of JSP and JCP legislators. Among the bills is one to impose the consumption tax which will be levied on all types of goods and services from April 1, 1989.

The House of Councillors will hold a plenary session on Monday to discuss the tax reform bills.

The House of Representatives's newly created Committee on the Recruit Scandal is scheduled to summon Recruit founder Hiromasa Ezoe, former vice minister of labor Takashi Kato and former Vice Minister of education Kunio Takaishi as sworn witnesses Monday.

LDP To Propose Curb on Right-Wing Rallies

OW1811081688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT
18 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will soon propose legislation to bar right-wingers from campaigning with loudspeakers around the Diet and East bloc embassies, particularly the Soviet Embassy, LDP sources said.

The ruling party hopes to enact the bill before Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze comes to Tokyo in mid-December for talks with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno, the sources said.

There have been a number of complaints from East bloc embassies about the noise from powerful speakers set at full volume mounted on militaristic-looking vehicles used by ultrarightist groups, the sources said.

The LDP wants to limit the restrictions under the legislation on the areas where such vehicles can operate and on the noise level as much as possible because the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, they said.

Hiroshi Mitsuoka, LDP chairman of the House of Representatives Steering Committee, has asked all the political parties to open discussions to draft the bill.

Mongolia

Youth Paper Comments on Bush Election

OW1811023988 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1715 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Nov 17 (MONTSAME)— The political climate and atmosphere in the world in coming years will, to a not less extent, depend on what position the new UN [as received] leadership takes up on global issues

concerning the fates of all nations, writes the Mongolian youth paper "DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN" in connection with the outcomes of the presidential elections in the United States.

The new U.S. president enters upon his duties at the moment when the international situation is improving, the new political thinking is being asserted in international relations and the nuclear arsenal has really started being eliminated.

The fact that new U.S. President George Bush is the head of a large family, the father of five children and grandfather of ten grandchildren, is of a special interest for the Mongols as it sounds for a Mongol equal to "Bush is a kind person". In such a simple consideration there is a sincere faith in a person and in his kind plans. The Mongols hope that since G. Bush is the father of a large family he will always be well aware and responsible for the future of others, notes the youth paper.

Batmonh, Sodnom Congratulate Gorbachev

OW1711191588 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and President Batmonh and Prime Minister Sodnom have congratulated Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov on the successful test flight of the Buran space shuttle and a new Energiya carrier rocket.

It marks a qualitative new era in the peaceful exploration of outer space, carrying out scientific and economic research, and perfecting future interplanetary complexes, says the message.

Molomjamts Meets Slyunkov in Moscow

OW1711184488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Politburo member and Secretary of the party's Central Committee Molomjamts has met in Moscow with the Soviet counterpart Slyunkov. The two men exchanged information on the activities of the two parties in realizing the decisions of the party congresses and the 19th Soviet Communist Party conference in socio-economic development and on topical issues of augmenting the all-round Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

Joint Geological Expedition Founded With USSR

OW3010022688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The fourth joint international enterprise between two ministries of Mongolia and the Soviet Union has been founded. It is a [word indistinct] joint geological expedition of the Ministry of Fuel Mining Industry and Geology of Mongolia and the Soviet Ministry of Geology. The expedition will be engaged in exhaustive survey

of the (Dzamor) region in the valley of (Tuyn) River heard] (?reaching) precious metals. The joint expedition is financed equally by the two parties.

This is the fourth joint enterprise between the two countries. It is [word indistinct] an illustration of the consistent implementation of the Mongolian - Soviet long-term program of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

Gombosuren Receives Hungarian Ambassador
*OW0111130188 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren has received Sapora, ambassador of Hungary to Mongolia, at the latter's request.

Ambassador Szapora informed about the outcome of the regular meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Budapest, and on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty countries, the Hungarian ambassador presented to the Mongolian foreign minister the joint statement and the communique adopted at the meeting.

Foreign Minister Gombosuren noted the huge significance of the Budapest meeting in further developing and deepening the all-European process and highly appraised its outcome.

Workers Delegation Leaves for Berlin
*OW31110105388 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1440 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Oct (MONTSAME)—Consistent with a cooperation plan for exchanging work experiences between the MPRP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, a delegation of party workers, headed by G. Dzinamyadar, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department, left Ulaanbaatar today for Berlin.

Goods Delivery Protocol Signed With Poland
*OW1511214588 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] A protocol on mutual goods delivery and payments for 1989 has been signed between Mongolia and Poland.

Friendship Groups Elect New Leaders
*OW0111064288 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1717 GMT 31 Oct 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 31 (MONTSAME)—The board of the Mongol-Cuban Friendship Society (MCFS), held an enlarged meeting here and elected B. Dabaasuren, MPR public education minister, its chairman.

D. Radnaaragchaa, MPR first deputy minister for agriculture and food industry, has been elected the chairman of the "Mongolia-Finland" Society at its enlarged meeting.

Namsray Addresses People's Court Conference
*OW1711044488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] The second national conference of people's courts has been held in Ulaanbaatar. Its participants discussed the issue of improving the methods and substance of legal proceedings and enhancing their efficiency in full accordance with the principles of legality and justice.

Speaking there, Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Namsray stressed the need to ensure, from the legal viewpoint, renewal and restructuring covering virtually all spheres of public life.

UNEN Cited on Party Politburo Position Paper
*OW1811093188 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] The Mongolian daily UNEN has published the position paper of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee which is to be submitted to the forthcoming regular plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee. The document is entitled New Tasks for Improving Organizational and Ideological Work of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, in accordance with the decisions of the 19th party congress, has taken concrete practical measures designed at eliminating the long prevalent administrative command methods of leadership and switching over to predominantly economic methods at all levels of the national economy as well as developing concepts of democracy.

Today the process of economic reforms is under way throughout the country to streamline management, planning, and economic mechanism, ensure [word indistinct] of enterprises, business, department, and work commission, the document says. However, the experience of this initial stage testifies to the fact that the carrying out of reforms in the economic sphere only, without involving other spheres of public life, is an incomplete and superficial measure. At present it is imperative to intensify the rule of human practice as the main motive force of social progress. [as heard]

The Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee deems it expedient to set forth as an urgent practical task for the party and people the practical realization of restructuring, in [word indistinct] the economy, political system, social and spiritual spheres in general, the position paper of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee underlines.

This particular issue will be in the center of attention of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee devoted to the question of improving the party's organizational and ideological work. The party Central Committee has elaborated this position [word indistinct] of the plenary meeting and publishes it for discussion by party organizations, Communists, and all working people of Mongolia, the document says.

New Airport Commissioned in Moron
*OW1611131088 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] A new airport has begun operations in Moron, administrative center of Hobsgol Province in northwest Mongolia. This is the third in the country's airports with concrete landing strip capable of receiving not only Antonov 24 and 26 planes used on domestic routes, but also modern jet liners as Yakovlev 40 and 42.

The airport was built in view of the fact that the town of Moron is a crossroad of one of the busiest air routes where planes flying to Mongolia's extreme west make a stopover there. Moreover, all planes flying to and back from [word indistinct] Province land in Moron.

Annually, this airport will handle 30,000 passengers.

North Korea

Delegates Meeting Concludes 17 November
*SK1711130088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] The sixth meeting between delegates of the North and the South to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting was held in Panmunjom.

The sixth meeting between delegates of the North and the South to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting was held this morning in the South's area of Panmunjom. The meeting was attended from our side by Chon Kum-chol, head of our delegation, as well as by An Pyong-su, Yi Tong-chol, Yi Chu-ung, and Pak Mun-chan, SPA deputies, and five delegates from the South.

Today's contact continued discussions of the formula, agenda items, and procedures for operation of the parliamentary meeting, an agreement which failed to be reached in the past five rounds of the contact.

Chon Kum-chol, head of our delegation, spoke at the contact.

First he said that today's meeting of parliamentarians of the North and the South, which opened its first meeting in the middle of last August synchronized with the significant 43d anniversary of national liberation, is the sixth of its kind. However, he said that nothing has been resolved because of the differences in opinion on the formula and agenda items of the meeting and that, as a

result, we have failed to give joy to the nation. He went on to say that both sides should assume due responsibility for this and make every sincere effort to bring about good results in today's meeting.

Saying that there is no more urgent task than to provide a new breakthrough of peace in our country where the danger of war prevails at all times, he stressed that we should put an end to the confrontation between the North and the South and open a new aspect for reconciliation, unity, and peace at any cost through a national joint effort in conformity with the global trend toward detente.

He said that, proceeding from this desire, since the first day of the Panmunjom meeting we have advanced realistic and reasonable proposals and have made every effort for smooth progress in the meeting, while making concessions. He went on to say that our side's repeated concessions on the formula and agenda items of the parliamentary meeting are a clear expression of our sincere efforts to attach great significance to a North-South parliamentary meeting and to realize it at the earliest possible date.

Saying that a favorable situation for eliminating not only the danger of war which prevails on the Korean peninsula but also the military confrontation which has continued for more than 40 years and for ensuring a solid peace there is now being created before us, he indicated that the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee, and the State Administration Council, held in Pyongyang on 7 November, put on the agenda all-inclusive measures for peace to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and discussed the important question of measures which arises in removing the danger of war and in achieving durable peace on the Korean peninsula and stressed that if the all-inclusive policy of peace put forward by our side is realized, the danger of war on the Korean peninsula will be liquidated completely, the danger of a nuclear war will be eliminated there, and the Korean peninsula, which has been regarded as a hotbed of war, will be turned into a stable, nuclear-free, peace zone.

Saying that the situation at home and abroad demands that our Panmunjom meeting be accelerated and that the convening of a parliamentary meeting be expedited at the earliest possible date, the head of our delegation put forward an epochal revised proposal.

1. The form of meeting:

a. The North-South parliamentary meeting shall be held in the form of an opening meeting, meetings for the discussion of basic issues, and a closing meeting.

b. The opening and closing meetings shall be held in the form of a joint meeting with all members of the parliaments of the North and the South attending.

- c. The meeting for the discussion of basic issues shall be held in the form of representative meeting with the participation of 100 parliamentarians from each side.
- d. The opening meeting shall be convened in Pyongyang within 1 month after the end of the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians.
- e. The first meeting of representative meeting for the discussion of basic issues shall be convened in Seoul within 1 month after the opening meeting and, beginning with the next meeting, it shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately based on a 1-month cycle.
- f. The closing meeting shall be convened in Seoul within 1 month after the end of the last representative meeting for the discussion of the basic issues.

2. Procedure for the operation of the meeting:

- a. The opening and closing meetings shall be operated by the cochairmen of the North and the South and presided over by them alternately.
- b. At the opening meeting, the speakers from both sides shall make opening speeches and representatives of political parties in the North and the South holding parliamentary seats and individual figures shall make congratulatory speeches.
- c. The opening meeting shall confirm the issues agreed upon at the meeting of parliamentarians in Panmunjom and shall announce the namelist of representatives of both sides who will be dispatched to the representative meetings for the discussion of the basic issues.
- d. The representative meetings for the discussion of basic issues shall form an executive body comprising the representatives from each political party. Differences in opinions at the representative meetings shall be discussed and adjusted by the executive body.
- e. For the smooth operation of the representative meetings, a joint steering committee shall be formed comprising five members from each side.
- f. The representative meetings for the discussion of basic issues shall work out a joint agreement on issues agreed upon.
- g. The final agreement on the basic issues at the representative meeting shall be made in the form of unanimous agreement. As for the unanimous agreement, in the event that a small minority opposes it and the absolute majority agrees with it, this shall be regarded as an agreement.
- h. The closing meeting shall confirm with applause the joint agreement prepared by the representative meeting.
- i. At the closing meeting, representatives from political parties in the North and the South holding parliamentary seats and individual figures shall make congratulatory speeches and the speakers of parliaments of both sides shall make closing speeches.

Stressing that our new revised proposal as mentioned above fully reflects the will and demand of the South side and are the greatest concession that our side can make, the head of our delegation said: As a matter of fact, in

today's new revised proposal our side showed the magnanimity of accepting nearly as is the form of parliamentary meeting insisted upon by the South. We accepted as is the South's assertion to make the opening and closing meetings joint parliamentary meetings in which all parliamentarians of both sides attend. We also reasonably adjusted and accepted the proposal for a representative meeting for the discussion of basic issues as a form of representative meeting.

As for the issue of procedure for the operation of the parliamentary talks, we revised the issue of final agreement from the method of decision by the majority to the system of unanimous agreement which foresees the approval by the absolute majority, taking the South's assertions into full account.

Our stand on the issue of agenda items is clear. The issue of nonaggression laid for discussion has become the focal point for discussion between both sides and is an important matter of interest to all fellow countrymen today. Under such circumstances, we recognize it as a reasonable and urgent act in every respect to designate the issue of publishing a joint North-South nonaggression declaration as an agenda item.

If the issue of realizing multilateral cooperation and exchange between the North and the South is adopted as an agenda item, the issue of resuming the existing dialogue and the issue of humanitarian and material exchanges on which the South side has insisted can be resolved comprehensively. Thus, an agreement can be easily reached on this issue.

I believe that because our new revised proposal fully reflects the South's demand, the South will have no difficulty in accepting our new revised proposal.

The head of our delegation then expressed expectations that the discussion of the form of the parliamentary talks and the agenda items be concluded at the meeting based on our revised proposal and that following this, the discussion of the procedures for the operation of the talks and the methods of the talks be undertaken.

Meanwhile, in his speech at the meeting, the head of the South's delegation repeated his original assertion in essence.

With regard to the form of meeting, he demanded that the meeting be held as an opening meeting, delegates talks for the discussion of the agenda, and a closing meeting and that the number of delegates participating in the delegates talks for the discussion of the agenda be around 20 persons each from both sides, while again talking about efficiency and productivity.

Concerning the agenda, while saying that he was making a counterproposal, he repeated the original assertions that the agenda should consist of humanitarian and material exchanges and cooperation between the North

and the South, including the resumption of the Red Cross talks and economic talks, the declaration of non-aggression, and holding the North-South summit talks.

In this connection, the head of our delegation questioned what were the contents of the new proposal the South put forward and, saying that the South's proposal was a repetition of the original one, he noted the South's insincerity. He then demanded that the South agree to our epochal revised proposal.

However, the South found fault, employing unessential and trifling questions, and stubbornly refused to reply to the basic question put forward by our side.

Our side was broad-minded enough to explain the reasonableness and justness of our proposal and urged the South to at least agree on the issue of the form of the meeting. However the South side dragged on time and refused to accept our epochal proposal for making the number of participants 100 persons each.

Under these circumstances, Chon Kum-chol, the head of our delegation, to make progress at the meeting of the delegates of the parliaments of the North and the South, which is at a standstill, in conformity with the expectation and yearning of all the fellow countrymen, made a revised proposal again, as a measure to bring about a breakthrough, to reduce the number of participants of the delegates of the parliamentary delegates of the North and the South to 50 persons each, making a major concession from the 100 participants proposed in his first remarks.

He stressed that our side made this epochal revised proposal as a sincere and serious measure prompted by the ardent desire to finalize the issue of the meeting of both sides by all means and to realize the main parliamentary session for the discussion of the basic problems, thereby solving at an early date the issue of easing tension and preventing war, which is related to the fate of the nation, and opening a phase favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South side, no longer able to turn away from our repeated fair, just, and reasonable proposals, requested a recess. Accordingly, the meeting went into a recess, resuming after 40 minutes.

In the resumed meeting, the South had to admit the reasonableness and justness of our revised proposal, and both sides finally agreed on the form of the meeting as follows:

The opening and closing parliamentary sessions will be joint meetings with all the parliamentarians of both sides attending.

The meetings for the discussion of basic problems will be participated in by 50 delegates from each side.

The opening session will be held in Pyongyang; the closing session will be held in Seoul; for the smooth operation of the meeting, the executive department of the meeting and a joint steering committee will be formed with the delegates of political parties; and the final adoption at the meeting will be agreed to take the form of full agreement through the complete agreement of the executive department.

However, in connection with the form of the meeting for the discussion of the basic problems, the South side refused to accept the form of representative meetings proposed by our side and acted in a contradictory manner by continuously insisting on the form of representative talks.

With regard to the steering of the meeting, the South side, while saying that it agreed to the formation of the executive department and the joint steering committee of the meeting, did not accept the representative meeting, which was logically contradictory. But, unable to resist our continuous questioning, the South said that it will reply to it later with a little more study.

Next, the agenda items were discussed. Our side explained the justness and reasonableness of our proposal for making the agenda of the meetings two items and noted the unjustness and contradictory nature of the agenda items proposed by the South side, giving specific examples.

Both sides agreed to continue to discuss the agenda items in the next meeting.

It was agreed to hold the next seventh meeting on 15 December at Tongilgak of our side.

After the meeting, Chon Kum-chol, the head of our delegation, had a press conference on the spot.

KCNA Report on Closing

*SK1711155788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1515 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Panmunjom November 17 (KCNA)—The sixth round of meeting of delegates of the North and the South for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting was held this morning in the building of the South side in Panmunjom.

Present at the meeting were 5 delegates each from both sides.

At the meeting, delegates of both sides continued their discussion of the form of parliamentary meeting, agenda and procedural matters, which they failed to agree upon at the past five rounds of meeting.

Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation of our side, made a speech at the meeting.

Recalling that our side put forward realistic and reasonable proposals from the beginning of the Panmunjom meeting and made all efforts for a satisfactory progress of the meeting, making concessions, he said:

The repeated concessions made by our side regarding the problem of the form of the parliamentary meeting and its agenda are a clear expression of our side's sincere efforts to make the North-South parliamentary meeting a success at an early date, attaching great importance to it.

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was held on November 7 in Pyongyang, put on the agenda "all-inclusive measures to guarantee peace for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" and discussed important measures to remove the danger of war and achieve a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

If our all-inclusive peace proposal is realized, the source of danger of war will be removed and the danger of a nuclear war eliminated on the Korean peninsula and it, regarded as a hotbed of a war, will be turned into a stable nuclear-free peace zone, he stressed.

Noting that the internal and external situation demands an acceleration of our Panmunjom meeting and an early opening of the parliamentary meeting, he put forward the following momentous modified proposal:

1. Form of meeting a. North-South parliamentary meeting will consist of an opening session, meetings for the discussion of basic problems and a closing session.

b. The opening and closing sessions will be held as joint meetings with all the parliamentarians of the North and the South attending.

c. The meetings for the discussion of basic problems will be held as representative meetings with the participation of 100 parliamentarians each from both sides.

d. The opening session will be convened in Pyongyang within one month after the end of the panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians.

e. The first representative meeting for the discussion of basic problems will be convened in Seoul within one month after the opening session and, from the next meeting, it will be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately each month.

f. The closing session will be convened in Seoul within one month after the end of the last representative meeting for the discussion of the basic problems.

2. Procedure of the steering of the meeting.

a. The opening and closing sessions will be operated by co-chairmen of the North and the South and presided over by them alternately.

b. At the opening session, opening speeches will be made by the chairmen of both parliaments and congratulatory speeches by representatives of political parties which have seats in the parliaments and individual persons from the North and the South.

c. The opening session will confirm problems agreed upon at Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians and make public the lists of delegates of the two sides to be sent to representative meetings for the discussion of basic problems.

d. At the representative meetings for discussion of basic problems, the presidium will be formed with representatives of political parties. Differences of opinion at the representative meetings will be discussed and coordinated at the presidium.

e. A joint steering committee will be formed with five persons each from both sides for the smooth operation of the representative meetings.

f. The representative meetings for the discussion of basic problems will work out a joint agreement on problems agreed upon.

g. A final agreement on basic problems will be adopted at the representative meeting by full consensus. In case the minority opposes and the majority approves, it will be considered to be a consensus.

h. The closing session will confirm with applause a joint agreement worked out at representative meetings.

i. At the closing session congratulatory speeches will be made by representatives of political parties which have seats in the parliaments and individual persons from the North and the South and closing speeches by chairmen of both parliaments.

The head of the delegation of our side said: Our new modified proposals fully reflect the will and demand of the south side and it is the greatest concession possible on the part of our side.

Noting that our stand toward the agenda problem is clear, he said:

We deem it reasonable and urgent in every respect to put on the agenda the publication of a North-South joint declaration on non-aggression, as the problem of non-aggression now on the order of the day is a focal point in the arguments between the two sides and an important matter of concern for the entire fellow countrymen.

If the question of realising multi-faceted cooperation and exchange between the North and the South is put on the agenda, we believe, an agreement could be easily reached, as it would be possible to solve in a package the resumption of the suspended dialogues, personnel and material exchange, and all other problems suggested by the South side.

In his keynote speech, the chief delegate of the south side repeated his old assertions in essence.

In regard to the form of the meeting, he demanded that the talks assume the form of an "opening session," "talks of representatives for the discussion of the agenda" and "a closing session" and 20 or so representatives from each side be let to attend the "talks of representatives for the discussion of the agenda," talking again about "efficiency" and "productivity."

In his "modified proposal" on agenda, he only repeated his old assertion that the agenda should consist of personnel and material exchange and cooperation involving the problem of resuming the red cross talks and economic talks, non-aggression declaration and opening of "North-South summit talks."

Showing magnanimity, our side explained the reasonableness and justness of its proposal and urged the south side to come to an agreement at least on the form of the meeting before going over to other points. But the South side, dragging on the time, refused to accept our momentous proposal to make the number of the attendants 100 from each side.

Such being the case, head of our side's delegation Chon Kum-chol proposed a new solution to break the impasse in the meeting of North and South parliamentary delegates and live up to the expectation and desire of the entire fellow countrymen. Backing down greatly again from the 100 men line which he had proposed in his first speech, he put forward another modified proposal to cut the number of the attendants at the north-south parliamentary representatives meeting to 50 from each side.

unable to shun any more the fair and reasonable proposal repeatedly made by our side, the south side was compelled to admit the reasonableness and justness of our side's modified proposal and the two sides, in the long run, reached the following agreement on the form of the meeting:

the opening and closing sessions of the parliamentary meeting will be held in the form of a joint meeting with the attendance of all the parliamentarians of both sides, the meeting for the discussion of basic problems be attended by 50 parliamentarians from each side, the opening session be held in Pyongyang and the closing session in Seoul, the presidium and the joint steering committee of the meeting be formed with representatives of political parties for a smooth operation of the meeting and a final agreement be adopted by unanimous consensus through full agreement of the presidium.

As regards the form of the meeting for the discussion of the basic problems, the south side took a self-contradictory act, refusing to accept the reasonable form of representatives meeting proposed by our side and insisting on the form of talks of representatives.

In the debate on the agenda, our side explained the justness and reasonableness of our proposal to put two items on the agenda and, citing concrete examples, pointed to the unreasonableness and contradictory points of the agenda proposed by the South side.

The two sides agreed to continue the debate on the agenda at the next round of meeting.

It was agreed to hold the seventh round of meeting at the "Tongilgak" house of our side on December 15.

After the meeting, head of our side's delegation Chon Kum-chol gave a news briefing to reporters on the spot.

Socialist Press Supports Peace Package
SK1811102488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—Newspapers of socialist countries recently carried articles supporting the DPRK's four principles for a guarantee of peace and package of peace initiatives.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY stressed that the four principles for a guarantee of peace and all-inclusive peace overture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are comprehensive and concrete proposal of practical effectiveness. It said: If this proposal is realised, the danger of war will be removed from the Korean peninsula and reconciliation, trust and unity between the North and the South of Korea be achieved to take place of misunderstanding, distrust and confrontation which have continued for decades of years.

The Bulgarian paper ZMEDELSKO ZNAME noted: This proposal is a reflection of the noblest desire and the sense of responsibility for the cause of peace proceeding from the desire to replace the armistice agreement pregnant with a permanent danger with a peace agreement to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula; it is a new peace package to settle the Korean question.

Noting that this overture is a very beneficial proposal and measure for a guarantee of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, the paper said the new peace overture demands that the United States and the South Korean authorities show a due response to it.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO noted that if the North and the South of Korea hold a constructive dialogue in accordance with the proposal which was put forward at the joint meeting, the tensions in this region will be eased.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD, the Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA and China YOUTH DAILY also carried articles supporting the DPRK's new all-inclusive peace overture.

Commentary on Media Support for Proposals
SK1411010688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil:
"Natural Repercussions to the Peace-Loving Proposal"]

[Text] The epochal peace proposal put forth by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee, and the State Administration Council is arousing considerable support and repercussions at home and abroad upon its disclosure to the world.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry held a news conference in Moscow on 9 November and stated that the Soviet Union fully supports our new creative steps, that all the parties concerned should join the peace efforts of the DPRK, and that it hopes the efforts for North-South dialogue will make new progress thanks to the initiative taken by the DPRK.

A spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement, which was carried by ADN, supporting our peace steps. In the statement he stated that our new proposal realistically proves once again that the DPRK is actively pushing ahead with a policy to ease the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula and that the GDR shares our view that only through dialogue and reduction of armed forces can it be possible to ease the state of tension and ensure durable peace.

China's XINHUA and Bulgarian publications also carried commentaries supporting our peace proposal. Papers, broadcasts, and other news media of many other socialist countries reported our peace proposals in detail. Not only the media of socialist countries but also AP, UPI, VOA of the United States, AFP of France, REUTER of Britain, ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan and many other publications of capitalist countries extensively reported our peace steps.

The four principles to ensure peace and the comprehensive peace proposal put forward by the joint meeting evoked broad support and repercussions worldwide because it elucidates the most correct way to ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerate the reunification of the country and because it corresponds with the trend of the times.

In South Korea at present, the yearning for the reunification of the country is being heightened rapidly among the people of broad strata, and the mass struggle calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, the signing of a peace agreement between us and the United States, and the adoption of an agreement for nonaggression between the North and South is being stepped up.

A phase of detente is being developed in the world domain as well, and considerable interest is taken in the solution of the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula where tension is extremely aggravated. The alleviation of tension and the aspiration for peace are a trend of the world and the trend of the times. At this very juncture, we put forward the principles of ensuring peace and the peace proposal.

Furthermore, under the condition where over 1,000 nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists are deployed in South Korea and where the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are leading the situation of our country to the brink of war, continuously conducting large-scale war exercises, such as "Team Spirit," which is a test nuclear war and a preliminary war exercise, the issue of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula is being raised very urgently.

Peace should be ensured on the Korean peninsula to save our nation from the danger of war, to provide a precondition favorable to the peaceful reunification of the country, and to realize peace of Asia and the world. Our party and the government of the Republic have summarized the peace proposals which have been put forth to date, in view of the important significance of the issue of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, and put forward the four principles of ensuring peace and the comprehensive peace proposal in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation.

Therefore, as soon as the peace steps put forward by the joint meeting were announced, they evoked enthusiastic support and consensus not only among the Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas but also among the peace-loving people of the world.

If durable peace is ensured by the four principles of ensuring peace and the comprehensive peace proposal is realized, the source of war threatening peace will be eliminated in Korea, the danger of nuclear war will disappear, and the Korean peninsula, which has been the hotbed of war, will become a safe nuclear-free, peace zone. Also, North-South confrontation will end, and the road to reconciliation, trust, and unity will be opened. This will lead to a new phase for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, which is yearned for by the Korean people and the people of the world, will be opened, and this will be good for the maintenance of peace of Asia and the world.

It all depends on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority, the parties concerned responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula. What position and attitude they will take toward our peace proposal is a touchstone that will determine whether they desire peace and the reunification of Korea or not. The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not seek confrontation and perpetual division but positively respond to our proposal.

Daily on U.S. Soldiers 'Assaulting' Civilians
SK1811045288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)— Soldiers belonging to the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea who were fleeing without paying after drinking on the night of November 14 knocked down on the concrete floor inhabitants who protested the Yankees. on the previous day some officers of an Air Force unit of the U.S. Eighth Army beat two Korean passers-by. Even children of U.S. imperialist aggression soldiers committed a barbaric outrage on a Korean pregnant woman on a street some time ago.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that none other than the descendants of the Yankee cannibals who felt a thrill of joy in murder and engaged themselves in the massacre of the American natives can commit such outrages.

The commentary goes on:

Soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have made no scruple to commit plunder, arson, rape and murder, driving military vehicles over passers-by, shooting dead children to kill time, gang-raping and slaughtering women, looting shops brandishing lethal weapons in broad daylight and setting fire on dwelling houses. Even data released by the puppets show that one of every five soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea is a criminal in view of the number of crimes committed by them in recent years.

The U.S. imperialists ceaselessly commit outrages because they look down on the South Korean people as colonial low-grade people and such brutal atrocities are further encouraged by such disgraceful traitors as No Tae-u group, says the commentary.

KCNA Denounces South-U.S. Military Ties
SK1811103088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 18 Nov 88

["Outburst of Fascist Clique Currying Favour With U.S. Imperialist Master"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet defence minister on November 15 had a military confab with the newly appointed commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific who flew into Seoul, according to a report.

The puppet defence minister begged him to make efforts to attain the "common goal" of the puppet army and the U.S. forces, hammering away at the poppycock that the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific is the "kernel of world peace".

Such sophism can be uttered only by the No Tae-u military fascist clique, a dirty colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

It is known to the world that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific are the aggression forces wrecking peace and aggravating the military tensions on the Korean peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region.

These aggression forces are getting frantic with the new war provocation manoeuvres, while moving in and around the East Sea of Korea at all times and staging all kinds of aggressive military exercises including the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal. It is not difficult to gather that the "common goal" on the lips of the puppets is a wild ambition for aggression on the northern half of the DPRK and other socialist countries.

Daily Denounces U.S. Anti-Libya Campaign
SK1711044288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The U.S. allegation that Libya is building a chemical weaponry factory is a baseless, sheer lie and fabrication, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

As repeatedly clarified by Libya, the factory which is being built in Libya is not a chemical weaponry factory, but a pharmaceutical plant, the paper says, adding: The U.S. anti-Libyan campaign is a trick to invent a new excuse to commit one more terrorism against Libya.

The author of the commentary says.

The United States is now trying to repeat terrorism under a new pretext of the building of a "chemical weaponry factory".

Nobody should be nervous about the building of pharmaceutical plant in Libya, much less, shamelessly challenging Libya, taking issue with it. Nevertheless, the United States is launching an anti-Libyan campaign. This shows that it is making persistent efforts to prevent the independent development of Libya at any cost and fly the blood-stained Stars and Stripes over this country as in the past.

The U.S. anti-Libyan campaign reminds one of a thief crying stop thief.

It is none other than the United States that is getting feverish in the production of chemical weapons. It has the biggest arsenal of chemical weaponry in the world and the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain who killed the greatest number of people by chemical weapons.

U.S. imperialism must stop the anti-Libyan campaign at once.

Leningrad Orchestra Gives Concert in Pyongyang
SK1711045688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The Leningrad National Symphony Orchestra named after Shostakovich of the Soviet Union gave a premiere at the February 8 house of culture on the evening of November 16.

The performance was appreciated by vice-minister of culture and art Kim Chong-ho, personages concerned, working people and artists in the city.

Soviet ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials watched the performance.

Performers who gave premiere, divided into the parts one and two, excellently played Prokofiev's First Concerto for orchestra and piano and Chaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

They also played well Korean orchestral music "Swinging Girl" to delight the audience.

Protocol Signed With Mongolian Delegation
SK1611130888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1125 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A protocol of the first meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed here today.

It was signed by Vice-Premier Cho Se-ung and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Light Industry Ch. Suren who was heading the Mongolian Government delegation.

Cho Se-ung Attends Reception
SK1611043288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0422 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinhundeb hosted a reception at his embassy last evening upon the conclusion of the Mongolian Government delegation's visit to Korea.

Present on invitation were Vice-Premier Cho Se-ung, Minister Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister Kim Song-hwan of external economic affairs and other officials concerned.

The members of the delegation headed by Ch. Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of light industry of Mongolia, were present.

Speeches were exchanged at the reception.

Suren-Led Delegation Ends Visit
SK1611131588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1127 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The Mongolian Government delegation led by Ch. Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Light Industry, left for home today by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Premier Cho Se-ung, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Song-hwan, other officials concerned and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perelein Urjinhundeb. While staying in Korea the delegation went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas including the construction site of the Suncheon vinylon complex, Chongchun Street and the construction site of the Nungnado Stadium.

Leaders Attend College Anniversary Meeting
SK1811010588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Excerpt] A report meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Hamhung Agricultural College was held on the spot on 15 November.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial party Committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; An Sung-hak, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and other personages concerned including Kim Yong-su, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Rural Economic Committee, together with teaching staffs and students of the Hamhung Agricultural College. [passage omitted]

Site for World Youth Festival Under Construction
SK1611111088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A site of folk festivities is being built in the recreation ground of Mt. Taesong in suburbs of Pyongyang with the approach of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The vast site includes a youth folk games area, a children's folk games area, a handicraft work and exhibition area and a folk art performance area.

In the youth folk games area with a plottage of eight hectares a swing place, a Korean wrestling place and an archery ground will be laid out and a large folding screen 100 metres long and 5 metres high be setup. In the opposite site a 3,000-seat stand will be built in a peculiar way.

In the children folk games area with a plottage of six hectares a maypole play ground, a swing place and a 3,000 seat stand will be built.

The handicraft work and exhibition area will occupy more than 3,000 square metres.

The folk art performance area will be arranged around Lake Tongchon, where a dancing hall and six restaurants serving national dishes will be set up.

Sports Programs for Youth Festival Prepared
SK1411152888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Brisk activities are going on in Korea to prepare various sports events for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The sports facilities have already been completed on Chongchun Street which is as big as a town, and the construction of stadiums in the Nungra Islet and the Yanggak Islet on the Taedong River is nearing completion.

Sea sports will stand out in the festival functions. They include various sports events with hundreds of decorated flower vessels, yachts and boats floating on the river between the Nungrado Stadium, the Nungra Bridge, the Ongnyu Bridge and the Taedong Bridge, and a demonstration show of water-skiing.

A model performance of aerobatics is also being prepared. The participants in the festival will be amazed at the following scenes: Parachuters fly down to present friendship flowers to the athletes before the first game, airplanes in good formation draw the number 13 symbolizing the 13th festival, scores of planes fly overhead carrying festival flags, festival slogans and welcome slogans and eight female parachuters symbolizing the fairy girls of the legend of Mt. Kumgang fly down dancing with flowers.

Football, volleyball, basketball, table-tennis, callisthenics and other games will be held in the gymnasiums in Chongchun Street and the Yanggakdo Football Stadium to win the "Pyongyang Festival Cup."

Korean wrestling, swinging, teeter-tottering and other traditional sports games of the Korean people will also take place.

Diverse play grounds are being built in Mangyongdae, Mt. Taesong and other places for the festival participants.

Preparations for a model taekwondo performance and a meeting with world-famous athletes are also being made in real earnest.

Paper on Preparation for Production

SK1811043588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2119 GMT 14 Nov 88

[NODONG SINMUN 15 November editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Prepare for Production Next Year"]

[Text] The end of the year is approaching. We are facing an important task in properly preparing for next year's production, while struggling to brilliantly conclude this year's battle by raising the flames of the 200-day campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Just as we properly prepare in advance to win the battle against the enemy, meticulous and adequate preparations for production should be made to achieve success in production.

Preparing well for production in advance is one of the principles that should be adhered to in the organizational work for production, and is a consistent demand of our party. If we do not prepare in advance for production, it will be impossible to stabilize it at a high level. By preparing for it in advance, it will be possible to make the most effective use of the resources to carry out continuous production under all circumstances and to fulfill targets by index.

Under the wise leadership of our party, this year our people, by beating the revolutionary drum, effected great upsurges in the 200-day campaign and brilliantly glorified the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic by displaying their revolutionary spirit, combat capabilities, and mass heroism.

Only when the sectors and units of the people's economy make adequate preparations for production, can victory be achieved in the new 200-day campaign, and the next year be glorified with high labor achievements.

Next year is the third year of the Third 7-Year Plan and we should widen the road of the onward march to attain the new long-range goals. Only when the plants and enterprises of all sectors of the people's economy launch their new battles by making thorough advance preparations, can production and construction be accelerated at a constantly high speed from the beginning of the next year as well.

Next year, the 13th World Youth and Student Festival will be held in our country, the first in Asia. In order to also make the significant coming year a great turning point in the socialist economic construction, preparation for production should be carried out thoroughly and properly in advance.

The good preparation of the facilities, materials, and technology is an important task in preparing for next year's production. Facilities are basic for production. Only through the proper maintenance of machineries

and facilities can productivity be fully achieved. At the same time, because production depends on machineries and facilities, plants and enterprises should properly maintain facilities according to the plan, to begin the new year battle and provide a sufficient amount of spare parts. Also, according to the expanding plan, necessary new facilities should be installed, and the facilities that are supposed to be improved should be improved in a bold manner.

Great emphasis should be placed on preparing for production also in order to secure reserve resources. All units, while guaranteeing the ongoing production, should struggle to secure raw materials, resources, fuel, and other necessary materials. By so doing, they should provide reserve resources, according to the demand of the party, to begin the new year's production. At the same time, plants and enterprises should make technological preparations in advance, such as designing and producing trial products.

Tasks such as providing materials and facilities and checking and repairing facilities are what industrial management should adhere to and which cannot be neglected under any circumstances. All functionaries and the working people, with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, should display the revolutionary trait of solving all problems when preparing for production by their own effort under all circumstances.

It is important to practically carry out the organizational work to prepare for the next year's production. At present, guidance functionaries of all sectors of the national economy are faced with such complicated tasks as successfully concluding this year's battle and making preparations for next year's production. As tasks become difficult and complicated, the organizational work should be carried out even more properly. To this end, functionaries, above all, should have a correct viewpoint. All functionaries, in a progressive and prospective manner, should push ahead not only with the ongoing production, but also, simultaneously and sincerely, with the preparations for next year's production. General stress and assignment are not enough to substantially push ahead with the preparations for next year's production, which are being made under tense circumstances.

Functionaries of plants, enterprises, and economic guidance organizations, by looking at things realistically, should once again specifically check and understand the status of facilities and spare parts, the stock of raw materials, resources, and fuel, and the possibilities of their supply. They should solve problems through positive methods with a meticulous plan regarding the deadline and these methods.

In particular, the state administration council, its committees and ministries, and other economic guidance units should frequently grasp the status of next year's production preparations of plants and enterprises. Then they should work out necessary measures and strongly

support them. In preparing for next year's production, an important key to success is to mobilize the masses of workers. There is potential in the ideas of the people and we can accomplish any task if these ideas are stimulated. The party organizations at all levels and guidance functionaries among the people should properly elucidate the political demand of the party to make adequate preparations for production. They should actively carry on the organizational and political work, explore methods, and actively apply them based on the wisdom and creativity of the masses. In particular, the party organizations and responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises should adhere to and push ahead with the preparations for next year's production as an important political task and should lead functionaries so that they will display a high revolutionary spirit, combat capabilities, responsibility, and the sense of initiative in this work. The period for the preparations for next year's production is almost over. During the new 200-day campaign, which is carried out in a tense situation, all functionaries and working people should thoroughly make preparations for next year's production through their active struggle, in a short period of time. By so doing, they should stabilize production at a high level from the first day of the new year and guarantee a constantly high speed in the socialist economic construction.

Letters 'Chong-il Peak' Engraved on Mt Paektu
SK1611122188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1116 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The letters "Chong-il Peak" were engraved on the historical peak soaring majestically in the Mt. Paektu secret camp, the time-honored sacred place of revolution.

The Chong-il peak soaring imposingly more than 1,790 meters above sea level is the most sublime peak in this land which boasts of its grand and sublime appearance, symbolic of the revolutionary spirit and invincible mettle of Paektu, and the peak of hope of chuche throwing bright rays on the road of the Korean people.

A grand unveiling ceremony was held on November 15.

When the cloth slid down while the loud welcome music floated through the secret camp, the immortal letters "chong", "il", "peak" engraved on the most sublime peak of Korea made their appearance one after another.

The crowd burst into cheers of hurrah, looking up to the imperishable letters engraved on the sublime peak.

An unveiling address was made by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that the Mt. Paektu secret camp where the time-honored old home of revolution where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born is situated, was the fountain-head of the Korean revolution and its central leading stronghold where the headquarters of revolution was located in secrecy and active from the latter half of the 1930's, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set up ten odd districts of secret camps in the primitive forests to bring into shape an interlinked network of secret camps and, with it as the stronghold, led to victory the Korean revolution as a whole centered on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He continued:

The Chong-il Peak is the peak of revolution which has taken deep roots in Paektu not to shake in any thunderstorm and, displayed its grand appearance, defends the headquarters of revolution and the log cabin of Korea like an immortal sentinel.

With the letters "Chong-il Peak" engraved on the peak of revolution, the historical peak pulsating with the spirit of Paektu, the revolutionary battle sites and historical sites in the area have come to throw brighter rays as the proud sacred place of revolution.

Choe Tae-pok said the Chong-il Peak soaring grandly above the vast expanse of forests of Paektu will display its proud appearance to the whole world, together with the Mangyong hill and the general peak, as a peak of revolution where the history of our party has taken its roots and the blood of our revolution is flowing vigorously through generations, the peak of hope and peak of guidance leading our party and our people along a road of victory and glory.

South Korea

North Korean Reporters Refer to Chon Problem

SK1811005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Northern Attention"]

[Text] Panmunjom—Pressmen from North Korea paid particular attention to the problem of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan and the public hearings on the irregularities concerning the Ilhae Foundation in particular, while covering the talks between the South and North Korean parliamentarians here yesterday.

Asked by reporters from Seoul if they had watched the telecast hearings on the Ilhae Foundation, most of them said, "yes."

One of them said, "Mr. Chang Se-tong appeared to be still bold and imposing," commenting on the Ilhae hearings early this month.

A reporter for a broadcasting station in Pyongyang asked a reporter from Seoul, "What is the reason for Mr. Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u failing to meet each other?"

Then he expressed his curiosity on how the problem of ex-President Chon will be settled.

Five delegates from each side exchanged greetings when they met at the door of Peace House located in the southern half of the truce village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m.

Pak Chun-kyu, chief delegate from Seoul, asked his North Korean counterpart Chon Kum-chol if there had been an accident because he came by car to the conference hall, instead of walking across the demarcation line.

Chon just replied that he was injured while playing sport.

He then said, "I came to this conference hall with high expectations though I was injured due to my carelessness."

"Nature is changing from hot summer to cold winter. The people's desire for unification does not change but is still burning," added Chon.

Another delegate from the North, An Pyong-su, asked of weather conditions, saying that there was heavy snow in the northern provinces of Yanggang and Chakang.

Chon Kum-chol expressed his hope for substantial progress in the talks, saying, "we had a good start early this year but I am worried we may not be able to produce any progress."

Pyongyang Proposals for North-South Talks Viewed
SK1811012488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Peace Gesture"]

[Text] Timed with the sixth preparatory meeting for a full-dress inter-Korea parliamentary conference which was held yesterday, North Korea Wednesday proposed a high-level south-north political and military conference at the truce village of Panmunjom in mid-December.

The North Korean proposal, which came in a letter to Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae from his Pyongyang counterpart Yi Kun-mo, is to follow its earlier Nov. 7 "comprehensive peace plan," which calls for the phased withdrawal of the American forces from the south and gradual reduction of the armed forces in both sides of the divided country.

The Pyongyang letter maintained that the proposed conference is needed to ease the current political and military confrontation and discuss other related issues. It also contains overtures, some of which Seoul had already

proposed, including the halt to mutual slandering, exchanges of people and goods, discontinuation of military exercises on both sides and installation of military hotlines.

The Pyongyang proposal is in short an expanded reproduction of previous ones—the high-level political and military conference offered by North Korean president Kim Il-song in December, 1986 and the multi-nation arms reduction conference adopted by the State Council of North Korea, showing little difference with these suggestions.

What prompted Pyongyang to make the latest offer is seemingly its scheme to counter the recent series of Seoul initiatives on national reunification, highlighted by the July 7 declaration for inter-Korea reconciliation and cooperation and President No Tae-u's Oct. 18 address at the United Nations General Assembly calling for six-nation peace talks.

The Pyongyang regime has so far deliberately ignored the Seoul initiatives in defiance of the mounting international pressure to respond to them positively. Pyongyang, at the same time, may have had the urge to discourage the allied Communist states from increasing exchanges with Seoul.

North Korea apparently has felt the need to focus world attention on the presence of the U.S. troops here and the reported maintenance of a nuclear arsenal on the Korean peninsula as a means of offsetting the favorable reaction to President No's new proposals and the Seoul government's constructive and consistent overtures.

The North Korean proposal puts emphasis on political and military aspects of the problem, while belittling the so-far pursued avenues of Red Cross meetings, economic meetings and parliamentary talks.

Kim Il-song and his followers have used the rhetoric that other issues will be resolved without difficulty if and when the political and military problems are solved. This logic surely cannot handle the nebulousness of the cause and result and the order of precedence involved here.

As if to show some sincerity, the Pyongyang proposal goes into the formula of the comprehensive peace plan in some detail. Proposed are a two-phased removal of nuclear weapons from the South by 1990, three-phased pullout of the U.S. forces by 1991, and three-stage reduction of mutual armed forces by 1991, with the level of less than 100,000 soldiers by 1992 on both sides.

However, there is a grand presupposition—buildup of mutual trust. It is only less than a year ago that Pyongyang agents destroyed a Korean airliner but denied complicity in the terrorist act, as it has still claimed that the Korean War started by the South.

Urgent at this moment is the restoration of mutual confidence and a firm guarantee of lasting peace in the peninsula. To this end, the existing channels of talks should be invigorated with a view to realizing the proposed summit meeting between the two divided Koreas.

Though the North Korean proposal is no more than a peace gesture, the government may well exploit every overture from the North for the easing of tension by positively exploring the possibility of dialogue. The proposed discontinuation of mutual slandering and setup of military hotlines are worth consideration for immediate implementation.

Students Raid U.S. Military Residential Area
OW1811054988 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0505 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] According to a correspondent in Seoul, last night a group of about 15 students raided residential area in Seoul where 600 U.S. military family members live. The students burned out nine cars by throwing fire bottles and used iron pipes and etcetera to injure two U.S. servicemen who tried to stop them.

A hearing began today at the ROK National Assembly to reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident. In these circumstances, some students are now raising their voices calling for investigation into the U.S. military's responsibility in the Kwangju incident.

Anti-American Feelings Higher Than Expected
SK1811014888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Korean college students' anti-U.S. feelings appear to run higher than expected, according to an opinion survey.

The survey, conducted by Seoul National University's Center for International Studies, for 551 students, showed that 95 percent believe the United States is responsible for the military repression of the 1980 Kwangju popular uprising.

Participating in the poll were students from Seoul National, Yonsei, Ewha Woman's, Sogang and Chungang, all based in Seoul, and Pusan National universities.

Prof. Pak Sang-sop, who heads the center, said questionnaires were distributed to about 700 students. Of these, 551 sent in answers.

The findings showed that 67 percent of the pollees believed the United States rendered "indirect support" to the bloody suppression of the Kwangju incident by "approving the mobilization of Korean military units."

And 28.5 percent labeled the United States as a "virtual wire-puller."

Of those surveyed, 91 percent said the Korean military should regain its commanding authority from the U.S. side to secure reunification of the divided country.

As to the question, "How do you feel about the presence of U.S. armed forces in Korea," 48.1 percent asserted that the American forces should be pulled out of Korea to avert the "consolidation" of the territorial division.

Only 35.4 percent replied that the U.S. military needs to remain here until Korea can secure a self-reliant defense posture.

The poll showed that 50.6 percent said the United States is neither an ally to Seoul nor an enemy and 41.2 percent believe that the United States is primarily responsible for the division of the country and remains a big hindrance to national unification.

None of the respondents believed that the United States is a close ally guarding free democracy in South Korea and a country which liberated Korea from Japanese colonial rule.

The center plans to officially announce the results of the survey late this month, Prof. Pak said.

About one third of the respondents were students enrolled at Seoul National University. He said the questionnaires were given to students through teachers of the six universities, whom he knows personally.

Students specializing in social sciences and natural sciences "evenly" participated in the poll, Prof. Pak said.

Policy Planning Forum With U.S. Set
SK1811073488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0731 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean and U.S. officials will hold the Eighth Korea-U.S. Policy Planning Conference here from Dec. 1-2 to discuss matters of mutual concern, including the changing situation in Northeast Asia, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

In the annual conference, Kim Sok-kyu, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, will lead the Korean side, while the U.S. delegation will be headed by Richard Solomon, director of the Policy Planning Staff at the U.S. State Department.

PRC 'Abruptly' Withdraws Air Rights for KAL
SK1811010688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Beijing (REUTER)—China has abruptly withdrawn rights for Korean Air to fly over its airspace, probably because of pressure from North Korea, an adviser to KAL [Korean Air] said on Thursday.

Peter Hyon told a journalists' luncheon that KAL was granted the rights during the Olympics in September, to be continued on a month-to-month basis, but they were cancelled without explanation at the end of October.

Hyon said it was not a question of fees. "Most likely, it was pressure from North Korea." Hyon's appearance was the first time a person with close links to the South Korean Government has met the foreign press in Beijing.

North Korea is a close political and military ally of China and has been enraged by the growing economic ties between China and South Korea.

Asian diplomats in Beijing say that, while China's Foreign Ministry opposes closer links with South Korea, economic ministries keenly want its capital and technology.

A Chinese factory manager said he had received several directives from the Foreign Ministry not to conclude any agreements with South Korean companies unless they were in the name of subsidiaries in a third place, like Hong Kong or Japan.

Hyon, who is on his 15th visit to China and travels on a U.S. passport, said the overflights had saved KAL two hours in flying time on routes to the Middle East and Europe and China's airplanes were welcome to overfly South Korea airspace.

Marine Transport Delegation To Visit PRC
SK1711024688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0236 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea will send a working-level delegation to China around the end of November to seek ways to cooperate in marine transportation between Korea and China, a marine business source said Thursday.

The planned visit will be made in accordance with an October agreement to exchange such visits by Chinese and Korean marine authorities, the source said.

He added that the accord was reached during a visit to Seoul by leaders of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation.

When the six-member Korean delegation, comprising relevant government officials and marine businessmen, makes its 10-day visit to China, it will discuss plans for establishing a direct sea route between the two countries and other possible marine cooperation projects, according to the source.

The delegation will meet with officials of China's Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation and China Ocean Shipping Company, the source added.

The delegation will also visit major Chinese ports such as Qingdao, Tianjin and Shanghai to collect information on port procedures and facilities, the source said.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with China.

Change of Attitude Noted in Chon Tu-hwan

SK1811030288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0244 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan may retreat from his objections to surrendering his residence to the state and leaving Seoul for a life of seclusion, an informed source said Friday.

Chon's possible change in attitude, if realized, would be a major breakthrough for the speedy settlement of the Chon case, the most sensitive issue facing the government of President No Tae-u.

The former president, despite strong pressure from the ruling camp to adopt a course of action which the people can accept, has rejected yielding his residence and moving to the countryside.

But Chon, apparently acknowledging the necessity for him and his wife to take such action to calm public anger over alleged irregularities and abuse of power during his republic, is seriously considering giving his private house to the state and departing from Seoul for a life of seclusion, the source said.

Chon is expected to announce early next week, possibly Monday, what steps he will take regarding the controversy surrounding him, and his aides have almost completed drafting a statement which Chon himself will announce in a press conference, the source said.

The source said the former president is likely to request a thorough and objective investigation into his wealth to determine whether he has an illicitly amassed fortune.

If Chon makes such a request, the government would launch a probe into what the opposition has charged is an ill-gotten fortune, the source said.

However, there were no reports of Chon himself expressing his willingness to give up his private home for reasons of having no place to go outside the capital. Chon is also concerned for his safety after departing from his residence, which has been under strong police protection, for a location outside of Seoul, the source said.

But the source hinted that Chon may accept the demand from the no side that he surrender his house to the state and move to the countryside as the former chief executive shared a common view with the ruling camp that if his measures do not include giving up his residence and accepting a life of seclusion, the people, who want Chon to show sincere repentance for his alleged misdeeds, would not be satisfied.

The projected statement by the former president may include his explanation and apology for the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, the notorious Samchong re-education program, the forced merger and closure of media organizations in 1980, a massive purge of public officials in 1980 and corruption allegedly involving his relatives during his presidency, the source said.

Regarding possible action by the government following Chon's projected unilateral action on his situation, the government, according to the source, will handle the thorny matter in accordance with "popular opinion."

The source said President No would consider appealing to the people to allow political leniency for the Chons if Chon's projected action is accepted by the people.

Chon Tu-hwan 'Left Alone' in Solving Issue

SK1811011488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u risked abandoning his long-standing friendship with his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan by refusing the latter's request for an exclusive meeting to obtain a promise to guarantee Chon's security after an explanation and apology for his past wrongdoings, analysts viewed yesterday.

Chon is now left alone in a virtual exile in his house in Yonhui-dong, western Seoul, and is solely charged with seeking his own solution of the thorny problem with No objecting to share the burden.

No is unable to cope with opposition politicians and students who are calling for his punishment for alleged abuse of power and corruption while in office.

There is no reason for the nine-month old administration to help the unpopular former president get out of the trap at the cost of potentially serious damage to its future with less than half a year to go before a mid-term appraisal vote.

The prosecution's stern actions against Chon's relatives was a signal that No would follow the wish of the people, instead of coming to Chon's aid.

DJP officials speculated that No would not be moved to render a sincere helping hand to No if he remembers what he had experienced during Chon's eight-year rule, in particular the abuse of office by Chon's chief bodyguard and chief intelligence official Chang Se-tong. Chang still serves as top advisor to Chon.

Now the keen attention is focused on what Chon will reveal in his explanation of the wrongdoings, though both the ruling and opposition party lawmakers seem not so much worried about superficially.

They presume that Chon, once the leader of a country, would not shake the current political arena with any "bombshell revelation" of political funds and just keep the list of his beneficiaries in secret as a last hidden card.

DJP officials said that Chon would have at least 10 billion won on his own account, denying the allegation by Chon's aides that the former president had given 2.5 billion won in regular monthly donations to the DJP for seven years until his resignation as head of the party in July last year.

An aide to a former DJP secretary general said he understands that his boss was given 100 million won monthly from chongwadae and added that he has no idea about more donations.

The disclosure of Chon's political funds, in the meantime, sparked controversy among the opposition forces.

Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party urged Chon to disclose exact amounts of money distributed to opposition politicians, showing off his "innocence" in the pork-barreling, in his press conferences Monday and Tuesday.

Spurred by the rival RDP president's initiative, Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy issued a similar demand Wednesday.

Some RDP members are intentionally spreading rumors that Kim Tae-chung was given a "sizable" amount of money during last year's presidential election by the ruling camp which aimed at dividing opposition supporters when he was once in a pinch and generally seen as Kim Yong-sam's inferior.

Kim Tae-chung's followers strongly deny the allegation as totally groundless and said that the opposition leader turned down an offer of \$70,000 in aid to him in 1982 when he was about to leave for the United States for medical treatment.

The PPD and the RDP engaged in an ugly war in a parliamentary hearing on the Ilhae scandal on Nov. 7 with regard to Chang Se-tong's remarks that one of the two Kims had received "financial favors" from Chon and something unpleasant would take place when the fact slips from Chang's mouth.

Kim Tae-chung Testifies on Kwangju Uprising
SK1811110488 Seoul YONHAP in English
1047 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung told a parliamentary hearing Friday that he believes former President Chon Tu-hwan is responsible for the order to open fire in the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

"I think it would be less than even one percent of the Kore in citizens with common sense who believe that the massacre in Kwangju was conducted behind the back of Chon who was, then as commander of the Defense Security Command, the strongman at that time," Kim said.

"It is as clear as the sun rises from the east," he added.

Appearing on the witness stand on the first day of a National Assembly ad hoc panel's hearing on the Kwangju uprising, Kim said the then Commander of the Special Warfare Command Chong Ho-yong traveled back and forth to Kwangju on his own volition keeping close contacts with Chon.

Kim also said that the regional detachment of the Defense Security Command played the commanding role in the military operations there to put down the civil uprising.

"A former civilian employee of the Defense Security Command will soon disclose records of all the military operations at that time," he added.

Kim, who was arrested on May 17, 1980, the night before the outbreak of the Kwangju uprising, on sedition charges and sentenced to death by the then martial law authorities controlled by Chon, said the Kwangju tragedy resulted from some soldiers' desire to take power without a just cause.

Kim testified that Yi Hak-pong, now a ruling party lawmaker, then an army colonel who served as counter-espionage chief in Chon's command had visited him at the Korean Central Intelligence Agency where he was detained for interrogation and threatened to kill him if he did not give up his quest for the presidency.

Disclosing that Yi visited him some 50 days after he was arrested, Kim quoted Yi as having told him, "you should have written the memorandum in February. You are now clearly supposed to be killed. The court trials are just formalities...the only way for you to live is to cooperate with us. If you just give up the presidency, you will be able to avoid the execution."

Kim said Yi had come to visit him two more times later but Kim refused to cooperate. "I told him that I decided to die with Kwangju citizens," Kim said.

Kim also said the chaos in May 1980 came about because some politically oriented soldiers did not lift martial law and expedite democratization because they sought to take power.

Kim said the then martial law authorities barred publication by the TONG-A ILBO of his article requesting that students refrain from staging demonstrations, adding that the article was scheduled to be printed in the newspaper's May 14 issue.

"The students stopped demonstrations from May 16 upon the request by me and Kim Yong-sam, president of the then leading opposition party, made in a joint press conference," he added.

When asked about what made him to put the death toll of the Kwangju incident in a printed material he released during last December's presidential election campaign at around 1,000, far higher than the official count of 164 for civilians, Kim said he believed so since William Gleysteen, U.S. Ambassador to Korea when the Kwangju incident occurred, once said the death toll in Kwangju did not exceed 1,000. [sentence as received] Kim said Gleysteen made the remarks in a speech he delivered in the United States while he was staying there.

"I believed that when an ambassador makes such remarks, he must have considerable grounds," he said.

Kim said the death toll is known to reach between 2,000 and 3,000 among citizens of Kwangju. "I hope that the government figure has grounds," he said.

Asked whether he believes the U.S. was involved in the military suppression of the Kwangju uprising, Kim expressed regret over "the failure to take any action to block the massacre although some Korean troops seceded from the control of the U.S.-Korea combined forces commander."

"It was nothing but a betrayal that the Carter administration, the backbone of whose foreign policy was human rights, did not play a coordinating role between the martial law forces and the Kwangju citizens but only remain as an onlooker," he said.

Meanwhile, former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha, who were requested by the National Assembly ad hoc panel to testify at the hearing, did not show up.

Choe sent a letter on Thursday to Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, chairman of the ad hoc panel, saying that his testimony would not be helpful to the nation or the panel's probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident.

Chon, however, failed to inform the panel of his absence.

Mun said in his opening remarks at the hearing that his panel will work to issue parliamentary orders to bring Chon and Choe to the witness stand. If they fail to respond to the parliamentary order, they are to face court trials for contempt of parliament.

Choe Kyu-ha Opposes Testimony at Kwangju Panel
SK1811012688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Ex-President Choe Kyu-ha has rejected a parliamentary summons to testify before a hearing today on the 1980 Kwangju incident.

In a letter to Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, chief organizer of the hearing, Choe said that testifying now would not help in the effort to uncover the truth of the incident and also is not desirable for the nation. Mun heads a National Assembly panel investigating the military's bloody suppression of the civilian uprising.

Choe also said that he is willing to clarify his position in the course of the parliamentary investigation into the incident.

If he testified at an early stage of the investigation, Choe was quoted as saying in the letter, it could cause political disputes.

The ex-president also said that a direct, practical probe to determine how the incident happened and developed should first be conducted.

Choe is one of four persons summoned to testify before the hearing today.

Dissident Groups To Stage Mass Rallies
SK1811015288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Dissident groups plan to stage popular rallies tomorrow to press for the punishment of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

The rallies are to be held Saturday afternoon in Seoul and 18 provincial cities, said a statement issued by the "headquarters of the Campaign to Demand the Arrest of the Chon Couple."

"People will never tolerate government tricks to settle the Chon issue with his superficial apology, his return to the countryside, or long-term stay in a foreign country," the statement said.

Led by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a civil rights leader, dissident figures in the capital plan to stage a street demonstration and to march toward Chon's home in Yonhui-dong, western Seoul.

Dissident groups have urged the public to display ribbons saying "Arrest Chon Tu-hwan," have handkerchiefs, honk car horns, and ring bells in churches and temples during the nationwide protest.

PPD Unsure of Party Stance on Chon Arrest
SK1611011888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 16 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Formula on Chon"]

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy seems to be straddling the fence in its position on the Chon Tu-hwan problem.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su announced Monday morning that it is the party's position to oppose any political retaliation or the physical arrest of the ex-president.

As newspapers publicized the party stance, numerous protest calls reached the PPD.

Kim Tae-chung then explained that there are three preconditions for the no-arrest principle. That is Chon's explanation, apology and return of illicitly-amassed assets to the state, the spokesman said.

PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki said that none of the three preconditions have been met. Asked then to comment whether the PPD will demand the arrest of Chon if the three preconditions are not met, he said "we will talk about it later, not now."

PPD President Kim Tae-chung, in the text of a speech released in advance Saturday morning, said "Send Chon to jail if President No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan cannot take any action which is convincing to the people.

Kim's aide later asked reporters to delete "Send Chon to jail" from his statement.

Choe Kwang-su on Australian Probe on Chon Assets
SK1611010288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday the Australian Government is "sincerely investigating" the speculated hiding of a fortune in Australia by former President Chon Tu-hwan, but Seoul has not yet received any reports from Canberra.

The Korean Government asked the Australian Government to investigate the flight of Chon's money to Australia following requests from a National Assembly panel on Fifth Republic irregularities last month.

Meeting with the press yesterday morning, Minister Choe said the government has not had any consultations with the U.S. Government about the possibility of Chon's exile in the United States.

"The government has not talked about anything like that with the U.S. Government," he said.

Paper Criticizes Students' Act Against Professors
SK1311114888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
13 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Immoral Act by Students"]

[Text] It is indeed dumbfounding to learn that radical students at Mogwon College in Taejon shaved the heads of two senior professors of their school while they were being held hostage for more than four hours. In an unpardonable act of violence by the thoughtless pupils,

the two humiliated teachers, one of them the acting president of the college, were beaten, suffering injuries requiring two weeks of medical treatment.

All sensible people cannot but deplore this atrociously brutal act by pupils who do not seem to have the minimum respect required of students, toward their teachers or educators.

Above all, we ask the irrational students who ran amuck if they have even a drop of the reason that students find necessary to study and build up good characters at school.

Their violence, however justifiable their cause may be, cannot be justified, whether it is against their teachers or their parents.

Unless they respect the basic morality required of pupils, the very ground for them to be educated at school will collapse while normal relations between masters and pupils will also disintegrate.

Of course, it is understandable that it is young students who will have the courage to protest against injustices and irregularities of their society and campus, if any.

And in fact, disorderly disturbances caused by intramural affairs have not been limited to Mogwon College alone.

Though the extent of violence has differed, campus disturbances have swept many schools, including Seoul National University, the most prestigious institute of higher learning in the country, where the president's office was broken into by students and turned into a mess.

A total of 56 or a half of the total number of universities and colleges reportedly underwent campus disturbances during last semester alone, while 17 schools during the current semester have seen trouble.

Most of the campus disturbances are reportedly linked with financial irregularities and graft in connection with the admission of students and the employment of faculty members.

Accordingly, rigid action must be meted out against all irregularities and injustices involving any school foundation and administration.

At the same time, it is lamentable to learn that a group of paratroopers stormed onto the Yongin campus of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and went on the rampage this week, threatening dissident students demanding the arrest of former president and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan with rifles and bayonets.

Also disheartening us is the news report that scores of riot policemen Friday intruded into another campus in Kyonggi Province and resorted to violence by smashing

tens of windows and injuring even three coeds, after firing tear gas shells into lecture rooms, in apparent retaliation for radical students' taking away of a riot policeman.

Law-enforcing riot police should remain rational and refrain from any emotionally rampant act to the last moment, keeping in mind that their violence will only invite violent counterattacks from the radical students to worsen the situation.

Both young riot police and military personnel are asked to endure patiently and not resort to fighting violence with violence but perform their duty lawfully and peacefully.

Radical students are also called upon to give up the use of violence if they really want to protest misconduct by the government and school authorities so as to put an end to the vicious circle of violence and hatred.

We again urge the student activists to return to their senses and to act with discretion and reason.

Even in this period of transition from despotic and authoritarian rule to democracy, a period which is apt to be turbulent in nature, all of us ought to abide by basic and minimum morality, in pursuit of a fair and just society.

It is no use to seek merely political development for democracy or economic growth without the maintenance of morality and ethical standards by all members of our society.

Students should recover their reason and morality, doing away with any sort of violence on and off the campus, to study hard under the guidance of good teachers.

Two Independent Lawmakers Demand No Quit DJP
SK1711004088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 17 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Independent lawmakers Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol yesterday demanded that President No Tae-u resign as the ruling party president and leave the party.

In a statement, Pak and Yi called on ex-President Chon Tu-hwan to bare the details on use of political funds during his rule.

If Chon's explanation on the political money is insufficient, the two said they will disclose what they know about the collection and use of Chon's political funds.

They also proposed formation of a new cabinet which will take charge of the Chon problem.

Burma

Political Parties Continue To Register

(Ta-an) Palaung National League

*BK1711072888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] The (Ta-an) Palaung National League for Democracy, which has its headquarters at No 28, Rose Garden, Thamadi-4 Street, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 15 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This information was contained in Announcement No 135 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The (Ta-an) Palaung National League for Democracy has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Khun Ok; U Tun Aye; U Ba Hlaing; U Maung Shwe; U Mya Maung; Daw Kyin Thauang;
Chairman: U Yaing May;
Vice Chairman-1: U Kyaw Han;
Vice Chairman-2: U Tun Kyi;
Vice Chairman-3: U Tha U;
Vice Chairman-4: U Ohn;
Vice Chairman-5: U Maung Khaing alias U Ohn Khaing;
General Secretary: U Kyaw Hla;
Secretary-1: U Maung Kyaw;
Secretary-2: U Saw Lwin;
Secretary-3: U Nyan Htoo;
Secretary-4: U Than Htoo;
Secretary-5: U Aik Nyein alias U San Nyein;
Members: U Mya Maung alias U Aik Lay; U Mya Tun; U Sein; U Maung Tha; U Lung Taung; U Ba Kyin; U Tun Kyaw; U Shwe Htoo; U Mekan Aik Aye; U Kyin Maung Soe; U Aung San Hla; U Mya Maung; U Sein Win; and U Khin Maung Tint alias U Ba Tint.

Shan State Kokang Democratic Party

*BK1711075288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] The Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, which has its headquarters at No 528-D, Hsenwi Street, No 12 Ward, Lashio, Shan State, has been permitted to register as of 16 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 136 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Shan State Kokang Democratic Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Yan Win Tawng; U (Li Hauk Tae); U (Wan Hsi Ye); U Li Shaw Yuan; U Tong Yong Hua; U Kyu Kyin Saik;
Chairman: U Anthony Soe;
Vice Chairman-1: U Li Kwei Cheng;

Vice Chairman-2: U Yan Cheng Maw;

Vice Chairman-3: U Kaw Tai Lo;

Vice Chairman-4: U Chao Kwe Hua;

Secretary-1: U Yan Kyu Hsu;

Secretary-2: U Hsi Yeung Pu;

Members: U Hsin Pin Haw; U Yin Kyar Chi alias U Ba Khin; U (Phyar Shong Shu); U Yan Tin Shwe; U Yan Lauk Yuan; U Ho Yu Hua; U Kyu Yong Hua; U (Pong Yew); U (Po Kwe Kwin); U Maung Maung Kyaw; U Maung Tun Aung; U Lat Wai; U Kaw Liang; U Aung Kan Ang; and U Maung kyaw Thu.

Guidance Democracy Party

*BK1711085488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] The Guidance Democracy Party, which has its headquarters at No 29, Pyethaya Street, Natshin, Bauktaw, Zagwe-North Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 16 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 137 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Guidance Democracy Party has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Aung Thein alias Nan Nyunt Swe, author; Thakin Bo Myint, Moulmein, Second Grade Naing-ngant Gonyi Title; Thakinmagyi Daw Than Than Myint, Moulmein.

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: Thakin Aung Myint, alias Bo Aung Myint, First Grade Mawgun Award winner, Moulmein;

Vice Chairman-1: U Kyaw Tun, writer Lu Min;

Vice Chairman-2: U Tun Shein, Yankin;

General Secretary: Thakinma Daw Hla Kyi, writer Kyi U;

Deputy Secretary-1: Daw Than Than Myint, writer Than Myint Aung;

Deputy Secretary-2: Daw San San Myint, alias Yuwadi Thazin, Bhamo;

Members: U Tha Han, alias Thakin Tha Han, Third Grade Mawgun Award; Daw Ohn Myaing, Taungsun; U Soe Thein, Moulmein; U Teza, writer Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Yankin Thakin Hla, Thaton; U Ohn Kyaw, Yankin; U Aye Thein, writer Kyaw Lin Naing; Daw Kyin Toe, writer Toe Toe; Daw Khin Than Than; U Myo Zaw Aung, director; Daw Mya Kyi, singer Pang-tara Swe Swe Myint; U Maung Maung Swe, alias Tekkatho Myo Nyunt Win; Daw Khin Aye Mu, alias Tekkatho Khin La Pye Win; Daw May Mar U, B.A. history; and Daw Khin May Htwe, B.A., H.G.P., R.L.

United Force Party

*BK1711152783 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] The United Force Party, which has its headquarters at No 8, 10th Ward, Mahlaing Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 17 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 138 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The United Force Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Tin Myint;

Secretary: U Thein Aung;

Joint Secretary: U Aung Thein;

Members: U Tun Kyi; U Ni; U Myat Tun; U Kyaw Toe;
U Myint Kyi; U Hla Tun; U Tun Aung Zaw; and U
Mya Maung.

Kokang Democracy, Unity Party

*BK1711153288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] The Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, which has its headquarters at No 320, Hsenwi Street 8th Ward, Lashio Township, Shan State, has been permitted to register as of 17 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 139 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Kokang Democracy and Unity Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U (Yan Win Htong);

Vice Chairman-1: U (Yan Win Shan);

Vice Chairman-2: U (Chan De-lian);

General Secretary: U (Li De-thang), alias U Than Shwe;

Secretary-1: U James Bond, B Econ;

Secretary-2: U Aung Naing, B.Sc. zoology;

Secretary-3: U (Yam Kyin Kam), civil engineer;

Members: U (Kay Win Paung); U Tun Naing, B.Sc. physics; U (Law Sim Gwan), civil engineer; and Daw Yuzana Aye, LLB.

Commission Announces Registration of 137 Parties

*BK1711145488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 84/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 17 November—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 16 November, a total of 135 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today—17 November:

1. United Force Party; and
2. Kokang Democracy and Unity Party.

Hence, as of today, a total of 137 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

More Political Parties Announce Objectives

Shan National Development Party

*BK1711074588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 80/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 16 November—the 8th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Shan National Development Democratic Party, Union of Burma, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 151, Yadana Street, Mingala-U ward, Taunggyi, Shan State.

2. Aims:

- A. To establish a democratic government which genuinely has the interests of the people at heart, and which is just and sincere;
- B. To work to ensure that people fully enjoy their rights;
- C. To make the country prosperous;
- D. To build a stable education system that has high standards; and
- E. To uphold law and order and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country.

3. Programs:

- A. To establish an industrial nation aimed at alleviating the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the basic social classes; at raising their standard of living; at solving the unemployment problem; and at enabling the people to freely earn their living according to his own capability;
- B. To permit free commercial dealings that are within the framework of law and to provide guarantees through law investments made in the country;

- C. To introduce measures to control inflation, strengthen the currency, and to boost public confidence in the monetary system;
- D. To undertake projects aimed at development in needy areas of the state; and
- E. To work to expand democracy and build national unity.

Party for Unity, Peace

*BK1811103688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 83/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 17 November—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Party for Unity and Peace, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 875, Compound No 21, Ledaungkan Road, Salein/Kha Gway Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Objectives:

- A. For all human beings to equally enjoy their human rights;
- B. To strive to the best of our ability to unitedly and peacefully obtain national unity without personal, ideological, religious, or party bias; and
- C. To allow youth participation in all fronts to ensure the role of the future generation in a developed and democratic state based on human rights.

3. Programs:

A. Defense

- 1) To safeguard and protect the sovereignty and independence of the state; and
- 2) To safeguard and protect the life, home, and property of all national people.

B. Foreign relations

- 1) To have friendly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries in the region based on the Five Principles of the Bandung Conference; and
- 2) To have peaceful relations with countries based on mutual benefit and equality according to the principles of the United Nations.

C. Economics

- 1) To draft plans to eliminate unemployment in the country; and
- 2) To ensure among peasants that tillers have the right to own land and to grow crops of their choice under the just and proportionate system for all peasants.

D. Social affairs

1) Health

- a. To guarantee every citizen has free medical care; and
- b. To eradicate drug addiction among youths as part of a national campaign.

2) Education

- a. To work for peaceful pursuit of education and to upgrade education standards to international standards; and

- b. To systematically form a student organization which is not a political party in accordance with regulations and law.

3) Information and culture

- a. To give freedom of press; and

- b. To preserve Burmese tradition in art, literature, music, movie, and theater, and to form a sole organization for creative and world standard literature and art.

4) Religion

- a. To allow freedom of religion and worship.

5) Social welfare and workers affairs

- a. To form a nonpolitical organization for all professional workers and laborers; and
- b. To give appropriate work hours and leave.

Arakan People's Organization

*BK1711091088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 79/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 16 November—the 8th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Arakan People's United Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 9 Road, Patalichek Ward, Sittwe, Rakhine State.

2. Aims

- A. To join the other national groups in preserving and perpetuating the independence that was attained through the unity of all the national groups;
- B. To join hands with all other national groups in Burma to work for the goal of attaining full democratic rights;
- C. To work to ensure full equal rights and autonomy for all national groups in Burma;
- D. To work for the unity of all Rakhine racial groups under a genuine democratic system;
- E. To implement a free, fair, progressive, and booming economic system, and to build a private and cooperatives economy that is free of political control;
- F. To implement a new and progressive education system that is supplementary to one's profession; and
- G. To work toward free education and free health.

3. Programs

- A. To work for full democratic rights through the common efforts of workers, peasants, students, and the intelligentsia;

- B. To work with all national groups to attain autonomy and equality without any class discrimination;

- C. To strive within the framework of democracy for the unity of the Rakhine racial groups;

D. To work toward making Rakhine nationals join hands with the other nationals in Burma and to strive to the utmost for the unity and perpetuity of the Union;
E. To implement a private and cooperative economic system that is free of political control;
F. To practice a new and progressive education system;
G. To work to the utmost to implement free education and free medical care in the country; and
H. In foreign affairs, to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries and Southeast Asian nations, to promote economic cooperation with them, and to practice a neutral and nonaligned policy.

Democratic People's League

*BK1811112388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 82/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 17 November—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Democratic People's League, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 36, 27th street, First Floor, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

A. To draw up a new constitution for the Union of Burma;
B. To strive for the perpetuation of sovereignty, national solidarity, and internal peace;
C. To establish and form a democratic state in which justice prevails and sovereignty rests with the people and where the people can fully enjoy basic human rights;
D. To strive for equal rights for all nationalities without discrimination;
E. To strive for the political, economic, social, educational, health, and cultural development of the Union of Burma by practicing an independent foreign policy and maintaining friendly and close relations with all countries;
F. To strive for an economic policy under which state and private enterprises, and joint ventures, both domestic and foreign, can participate;
G. To systematically cultivate and nurture students and youths with good potentials for the future of the country; and
H. To cooperate with peaceful and democratic forces of all nations in accordance with the UN Charter.

3. Programs:

A. Political:

1) To establish a democratic government which can protect and safeguard the perpetuation of the sovereignty of the Union of Burma; and

2) To practice an independent nonaligned foreign policy and to rejoin the nonaligned movement and to join the ASEAN as a member and cooperate with them for the economic development of the country.

B. Economic:

1) To allow the traditional agriculture system and ownership to tillers and to implement mechanized modern agriculture only in suitable areas; and
2) To assume state ownership only for vital industries, and to allow private individuals to freely undertake small-scale industries and other economic enterprises for both domestic and foreign activities.

C. Education:

1) To give free education from primary to high school, and to strive to provide other necessities such as books, furniture, buildings, and teaching staff; and
2) To implement university education to an international standard which will contribute to the economic development of Burma, and to send students abroad for further studies.

D. Health:

1) To provide free medical treatment throughout the country, and implement plans for adequate medicines and modern medical equipment, and for sending medical staff to rural areas;
2) To adopt and implement people's health policies without discrimination to the hill and lowland people;

E. Social:

1) To work for democratic basic human rights for all people without discrimination to race, religion, and gender so that all can enjoy these rights equally; and
2) To ensure the employment of the right man in the right place for the educated and skilled people, and plan and work for the reduction of unemployment.

F. Culture:

1) To adopt and implement policies to safeguard the national culture in the Union of Burma; and
2) To freely allow all indigenous races to follow their traditions, customs, language, literature, culture, fine arts, and so forth.

'Destructive Elements' Plant Mines 14 November

*BK1711145088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Destructive elements, who are opposed to the earnest efforts for local peace and tranquillity being made jointly by the Defense Forces, the People's Police Force, and the local people in various regions, planted mines to frighten the people at 1400 on 14 November outside a cooperative shop in (Dingamay) ward in Mansi in Kachin State and at 1830 on 14 November among the hedges of the compound of the Bhamo Town Law and Order Restoration Council Office.

There were no casualties. Thirteen windows of the buildings were broken and there was slight damage to a corrugated iron roof.

Majority Said Dissatisfied With Demonstrations
BK1611145288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Excerpt] The majority of people are dissatisfied with the activity of some small groups of people who have been staging demonstrations and causing disturbances in the townships of Rangoon Division in recent days. They are concerned that such activities and demonstrations will give their streets and wards a bad name and that animosity may be harbored against them. Hence, they wish to inform and cooperate with the security units if such incidents do take place.

It has also become known that the people want the telephone numbers they can contact to be publicized again on newspapers, radio, and television. [passage omitted]

Leader of 'Guerrilla Tactics' Group Arrested
BK1711145688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Acting on information supplied by a dutiful citizen regarding the pasting of posters instigating anti-government feelings around Myenigon in Sanchaung Township, security units on 1 November interrogated a seller of ice cream at Tabinshwe-hti Cinema—Zaw Win, alias Hardun, 21, son of U Thein Myint, of No 27, Ma Po Street, Myenigon North Ward, Sanchaung Township.

The investigation revealed that Zaw Win was the leader of a 12-person youth group formed to cause disturbances by staging guerrilla-type demonstrations. He was an active member of the Myenigon branch of the Students Union formed during the recent state of affairs. Later, when the Myenigon branch of the Students Union was dismantled, he organized the 12 remaining members into a group that uses guerrilla tactics to stage snap demonstrations and to put up and distribute anti-government pamphlets.

On 31 October, Zaw Win, alias Hardun, organized the youths in his area on the pretext of undertaking social work. He managed to organize 97 youths under the name of the Lu-nge In-Ah Su-si-hmu Aphwe [Youth Power Solidarity Groups] and gradually recruited other youths while carrying out social work as a front. He said that at an appropriate time he planned to use guerrilla tactics to demonstrate, deliver antigovernment speeches, and distribute antigovernment handbills. Following Zaw Win's testimony, four youth members of his group were also arrested on 3 November. [passage omitted]

From their testimonies it was revealed that one of the four—Kyaw Kyaw Myint, alias Kalar, alias Ali Bhutto—personally distributed antigovernment leaflets on 23 September and also gave some of the leaflets to Moe Zaw Tun to paste and distribute. On 27 September, Kyaw Kyaw Myint planned to go underground and therefore went to Toungoo to find contacts. He met a member of

the Karen insurgent group, and following the advice of the contact, he planned to go underground via Moulmein. He returned to Rangoon to find his fare and to recruit people.

On 23 September, Moe Zaw Tun pasted the antigovernment posters on two lamp posts—one in front of the Myenigon North Ward Council Office and another at the corner of Shangon and Ma Po Streets.

It is also learned that although two other members—Shan Lay, alias Than Tun, and Aung Myint Tun—took part in the demonstrations during the recent events, they did not join antigovernment activities following those events.

Legal action has been taken against Zaw Win, Kyaw Kyaw Myint, and Moe Zaw Tun, but Shan Lay and Aung Myint Tun have been released.

Opposition Groups Form 'Alternative Government'
BK1811022588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 18 Nov 88 p 6

[Text] Tak—Leader of the Karen National Union (KNU) General Bo Mya was yesterday elected president of an "alternative government" in Burma by representatives of 22 antigovernment groups inside Burma after a three-day meeting at Kle Day Camp opposite Ban Mae Salit of Tha Song Yang District.

The 22 groups included 10 minority groups under the National Democratic Front (NDF), overseas Burmese organisations and a student organisation formed recently.

Gen Bo Mya was elected president of the "alternative government" which has been named the "Democratic Alliance of Burma".

Kachin rebel leader Brang Saeng was elected first vice president, Mon rebel leader Nai Shwe Kyin second vice president, and U Thwin, former trade minister under the U Nu Government was elected third vice president.

U Tin Maung Win, chairman of the United States-based Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma (CRDB), was elected general secretary of the "alternative government" while Mon rebel leader Nai Han Tha was elected joint secretary.

Altogether 83 persons were elected to the administration of the Democratic Alliance of Burma. They were named members of various committees in charge of various affairs.

Gen Bo Mya pledged to lead the "alternative government" and his fellow democracy-loving people to fight against the Saw Maung regime and to establish a democratic rule in Burma.

"How long the Saw Maung government would last depends on when and to what extent we would be able to obtain weapons," Gen Bo Mya declared.

He also claimed that at present some soldiers under the Saw Maung administration will soon join the resistance forces.

U Tin Maung Win, 50, who was elected general secretary of the Democratic Alliance of Burma, said he would not return to the United States but would remain in Burma and put all his efforts into the struggle for democracy.

He said foreign affairs secretary of the CRDB, Ye Kyaw Thu, would also not return to the United States except to coordinate efforts to gain foreign support.

—In another development, Muslims in Burma have formed a united front to support minority groups in the guerrilla warfare against the Rangoon regime, leader Dr Abdul Razak said yesterday.

Dr Razak, 51, said at the meeting of anti-Rangoon minority groups that his group, the All-Burma Muslim Union, had 400 armed fighters and some 700 reserves.

He said the Muslims decided to fight the Rangoon administration because the regime did not recognise them as Burmese citizens.

Dr Razak said that his group, which had been known as the Kawthoolei Muslim Central Organisation after joining the National Democratic Front, would act as a coordinator among the Muslim minorities in Burma.

He estimated that there are seven million Muslims in Burma.

Dr Razak also said that his armed fighters had been posted to five Karen bases along the Burmese-Thai border.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Pays 2-Day Official Visit to India

BK1811120388 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1109 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 18th—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left New Delhi Thursday after a two-day official visit to India.

While there, Chairman Hun Sen held talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Wednesday during which he informed the Indian leader of his third meeting with Prince N. Sihanouk. The two sides exchanged views on a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Then, Hun Sen was invited to a luncheon by Prime Minister R. Gandhi.

In the evening of the same day, Chairman Hun Sen paid a courtesy visit to President Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

Chairman Hun Sen also had working sessions with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Minister of State K. Natwar Singh. He also visited the 8th International Trade Fair before his departure for home.

He was welcomed at the arrival and seen off at the departure by senior Indian officials, including the foreign minister and the minister of state.

Bou Thang Visits Stung Treng Commune

BK1411100188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] During his stay in Stung Treng Province from 9-11 November, Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the KUFNCD National Council, visited the authorities, population, and militiamen of Kaoh Sralay commune, Siem Bok District.

Accompanying him on this occasion were Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Kep Chhutdema, vice chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Duong Savang, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Som Sopha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Stung Treng Province Provisional Party Committee; and Comrade (Sika Bun-heng), chairman of the Stung Treng Province People's Revolutionary Party Committee.

In his conversations, Comrade Bou Thang hailed the active participation of the authorities, population, and militiamen of Kaoh Sralay commune in the implementation of the three revolutionary movements, which are bringing about a daily change to the outlook of the localities. Comrade Bou Thang also expressed the following appreciations and recommendations:

[Begin Bou Thang recording] During the past 10 years, our people here have developed and are developing their revolutionary tradition. This means that they have consolidated cooperation with one another and actively participated in the three revolutionary movements, bringing about one important result after another, such as in the field of production, recruitment, and contributions to the K-5 labor plan for border defense.

This year, our people here have also sold their surplus paddy to the state according to plan. At the same time, our commune's villages have successfully maintained security and have made all-out efforts in reconstruction. In other words, since liberation they have regrouped all the homes scattered under the Pol Pot regime. In the past 10 years, our commune's villages have been revived; our

families have been revived; our people have been revived. This rebirth can be attributed to many factors. But the most important of them is the fact that we have enjoyed party leadership and the massive and active participation of our people. This has made our revolution extremely successful. Most obvious is the success of the efforts to rebuild and restore the economy in our commune's villages.

Once again, on behalf of the leadership, I express great admiration for the spirit of the people in this commune for making great efforts. Our party and state highly value your achievements. We believe you have made great a contribution to the cause of defense and reconstruction. In the past 10 years, we have made many great achievements. Still, there are many more revolutionary tasks to be done, and we must actively and effectively carry them out. First of all, we must carry out the plans set by the province, district, and commune.

For example, we must first rebuild and refurbish our villages according to our tradition. We must see to it that our villages are clean, beautiful, and strong. We must prevent the enemy from threatening or harming the rebirth of our people. We must implement the slogan: "No one in our villages follows the enemy; no one in our families follows the enemy." We must correctly implement the instructions or the advice of the province and district regarding local reconstruction efforts. Here, party chapter and core group members and cadres must set examples and must play the leading role. We must do what we have to do—what we have to do first, what we have to do last, and all we can do. What our families can do, we do. If we cannot do so individually, then we join hands with the whole village to do it. If we want our commune's villages to be strong, we must strengthen solidarity. Here, we have Khmer, Lao, and Kuoy nationals in the villages. We all must join hands in order to build our villages and make them clean.

There are still many big revolutionary tasks to be done for many more years. But first of all we must carry out our revolutionary tasks well at village level. First, we must protect our villages; we must build them well.

The second task is that we must take part in building the Armed Forces by joining guerrilla units, Army units, and police units. We must select able-bodied persons in good health.

The third issue is very important. First, we must strengthen solidarity. Second, the authorities must be strong. Those in the village and commune administration must respect the organization, love the people, and hold the people in esteem. Whatever you do, be it a trivial or important task, you must ask for the opinion of the people. With the approval of the people and a clean administration, the representative of the party and state should be the local party chapter. Therefore, its task is vitally important.

The third issue [as heard] is that we must increase education for our people.

In sum, over the past 10 years, our villages have made a great headway and have actively participated in the revolutionary movements. But our revolution needs more actions to bring prosperity to our villages. We must thus exert more efforts to further build and consolidate our villages in all fields. We must be resolute not to allow the Pol Pot regime to return. Now there is an opposition to Pol Pot even in foreign countries, for Pol Pot's was a most cruel and savage genocidal regime which massacred our people and destroyed our villages and communes.

Moreover, we must organize and launch movements according to the plans of the province and district.

Once again, in conclusion, on behalf of the delegation, I thank the commune and village committees and all people present here for sacrificing your valuable time to meet with the delegation and talk to me. My best greetings to all. May you enjoy good health and successes so that we can proudly celebrate the 10th anniversary of our PRK's founding. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony ended after Comrade Bou Thang had handed arms to the fraternal militiamen and distributed gifts to combatant families and the local people as a token of the great attention paid by the party, state, and front to the villages and communes.

Kompong Chhnang Details Returnee Figures
BK1211060388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 November 88

[Excerpt] During the past 3 years from 1986-88, Kompong Chhnang Province received 241 misled persons, who presented themselves to the state revolutionary authorities and people, bringing along 15 assorted firearms, ammunition, documents, and a quantity of war equipment. [passage omitted]

Number of Kompong Thom Returnees Cited
BK1411134188 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1105 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 14—In October, 141 misled people deserted their ranks and returned to the revolutionary administration in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh, bringing along 60 assorted guns and a quantity of other war means.

The returnees included 118 ex-Pol Potists, 11 ex-Sereikans [Son Sann's soldiers] and 12 Moulinakans [Siha-noukists]. The biggest number of ralliers was recorded in Stoung District with 38 people and 26 assorted guns.

So far this year, the number of returnees in the said province has amounted to 1,063.

They have been granted full right of citizenship and necessities to embark on a new life with their families.

Vietnam Called Obstacle to Cambodian Solution

BK1811013888 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Station commentary: "Who is the Obstacle to the Political Settlement of the Cambodian Problem?"]

[Text] A long period with numerous activities seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem has passed but nothing has been achieved.

The Hanoi aggressors and their allies have accused the DK of being the obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Who is the real obstacle to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem? To correctly answer this question, it is necessary for us to review the attitude and stance of both adversaries in the war in Cambodia, that is the CGDK and the Hanoi aggressors.

On its part, the CGDK, of which the DK is a member, has put forth one proposal after another and made successive noteworthy concessions. For example, in its proposal dated 25 June 1988, the CGDK allows Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia in three stages in accordance with a clear timetable under international supervision. After the second phase of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the CGDK—the legitimate representative of Cambodia—is willing to dissolve the DK, which is a legal state, simultaneously with the puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese aggressors, in order to form a provisional four-party government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This provisional four-party government is duty-bound to organize direct, free, and general elections under international supervision to elect a constitutional assembly to draft a constitution.

On 15 August 1988, in response to the concern that one party might use force to seize supreme power alone after all the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, the DK, which has the greatest military power made another proposal, that the armed forces of all parties be put in garrisons under the control of a four-party joint committee and UN supervision. The DK has even proposed that each party's army have an equal allotted strength of 10,000 men and be under the command of a four-party joint general staff. Moreover, Democratic Kampuchea also agrees that an international committee and a UN peace-keeping force be sent to supervise both the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the direct, free, and general elections in Cambodia.

Therefore, the tripartite CGDK and the DK have already made the greatest possible concessions. The DK's only demand is for all the Vietnamese aggressor

troops to withdraw from Cambodia in order to restore Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality, and nonaligned status.

But the Hanoi authorities have rejected all of this. They vehemently rejected the formation of this equanimitous provisional four-party government proposed by the CGDK and the DK party. They have persisted in:

1. Demanding the Cambodian resistance forces lay down their weapons, stop fighting, and then conduct reconciliation and hold the elections under the puppet regime which has already been infiltrated by tens of thousands of the Vietnamese troops and administrative agents. Vietnam vehemently refuses to dissolve the puppet regime.

2. Withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Cambodia only when foreign aid to the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces is ended simultaneously.

In sum, these two maneuvers of the Vietnamese authorities are aimed at smashing the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces so that Vietnam can totally swallow up Cambodia in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

This shows that the Hanoi authorities have not in the least relaxed their stance. They have stood firm on their aggressive and expansionistic strategy to annex Cambodia for the formation of an Indochinese Federation.

This is the major obstacle to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Vietnam has refused to abandon its expansionist hegemony. It has carried on all kinds of maneuvers to annex Cambodia.

For this reason, the party of Democratic Kampuchea and the entire CGDK have no other alternative but to further join hands in launching all forms of struggle even more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to cause more serious and intolerable difficulties to them, to the point that they are compelled to abandon their Indochinese federation hegemony and turn to negotiate with the CGDK on the total and unconditional withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

Philippines

Senate To Give Priority to Resolutions on Bases

HK1811093388 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Cesar Chavez reports from Mobile Unit No 9:

[Begin recording] [Chavez] The Senate has assured that it will pass the P [pesos] 228.9-billion general appropriations bill before Christmas. In a news conference, Senate President Jovito Salonga said senators have already agreed in a caucus that they will wrap up the

committee hearings on the budget bill and will study it thoroughly in the plenary session which began 5 November. The Senate says it will be able to pass the 1989 proposed budget of P228.9 billion before Christmas. According to Salonga, among the priorities to be tackled during the resumed session are the proposed bills and resolutions regarding the termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement in 1991.

[Salonga in English] Among the top priorities will be the three resolutions on the Military Bases Agreement. What are these three resolutions? As you know, there is the Mercado resolution on the expiration of the military bases agreement in 1991.

As you know, there is really [words indistinct] the Military Bases Agreement will expire in 1991, or, as contended by some Americans or high-level American officials, it will expire not in 1991 but in 1992. What the president and the Senate agreed, is that we are bound by what the Constitution says, and the Constitution says that it will expire in 1991.

[Chavez] Meanwhile, if the 1989 P228.9-billion proposed budget is not passed, the budget which will prevail will be the present one of P172 billion, Salonga said. [end recording]

Columnist Views Kapitsa Message on Bases
HK1811051988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English: 18 Nov 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "New Signals From USSR?"]

[Text] The GLOBE story saying the Soviets won't oppose continued U.S. military presence in Clark and Subic is a complete surprise to us, perhaps to the United States, and especially the Soviets themselves. The fault is not the GLOBE's: the paper's foreign affairs reporter, Julius Fortuna, was quoting directly from an official dispatch to the Foreign Office from the Philippine ambassador in Moscow, Alejandro Melchor. But as both President Aquino and Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus claim not to have seen it, was the report perhaps misdirected to the GLOBE on the way to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs?

Melchor quotes Dr. Michael Kapitsa, a former deputy foreign minister of the USSR and now head of the Soviet Institute on Oriental Studies, as saying: "The Philippines is our friend and we want to help you. We know that you need economic assistance very badly and that you view the bases primarily for this purpose. We want you to get all that you can from the U.S. by way of economic assistance and we are trying to help you do this by this speech (Gorbachev's September 16 Krasnoyarsk speech where he proposed Soviet withdrawal from the Vietnamese bases if the U.S. pulled out of the Philippine bases).

"As for getting rid of the bases, there is no hurry. When the year 2000 comes you might be economically stronger and the international situation might have changed. We can wait and talk about it then."

Assuming the reported conversation actually took place, was Kapitsa correctly translated from the Russian to English? Did Melchor get an accurate transcript of the translation? What would be the real official value of such a statement, given the speaker's obvious lack of official standing? Apart from General Secretary Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, no lesser Soviet official has the authority to make any major foreign policy pronouncements on anything. Moreover, it is doubted that after Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech last year (where he said a U.S. pullout would not go unanswered), followed by the more direct proposal in his Krasnoyarsk speech this September, a member of the Soviet nomenklatura would dare contradict him so openly, or suggest that the General Secretary meant the opposite of what he said.

Somehow we're led to believe that what Melchor reported to the Foreign Office was something he had been wanting to hear and was not hearing at all from the Soviet leadership. It is something a more seasoned diplomat or analyst would have minimized even if he had actually heard it. For just as it is not realistic to assume that Soviet initiative, no matter how creative, could compel the U.S. to withdraw from the Philippines, especially now that recent surveys seem to show growing local support for U.S. continued stay on the bases, it is equally not realistic to assume that the Soviets will announce to anyone in particular that they desire and relish a situation they do not want simply because they can't change it.

And yet behind Melchor's apparent political naivete lies a serious proposition which has, in fact, been advanced by some "experts". This is the theory that the Soviet Union will in fact be more at ease with a U.S. dominated status quo in the Philippines than with a pullout which a resurgent Japan could use as a legitimate excuse to beef up its naval and air defense capability and increase its power projection in the Pacific.

Even without the U.S. planning a pullout, there is already some agitation among the Japanese for a new role for their country in the region and the world that does not disdain the full development of its defense potential and the projection of its power beyond its present limits. Already evident today, this agitation will surely become more pronounced after Emperor Hirohito dies. For as long as Hirohito sat on his throne, Japan was committed to follow the course set by the Constitution imposed upon it after the war by General MacArthur. But the new era after Hirohito is likely to usher in a popular clamor for a new Constitution to allow the Japanese to, among others, get rid of their U.S. dictated terms of political existence and possess a modern war-making capability, possibly including nuclear arms. This

is a legitimate feeling, maybe a legitimate fear, which many in ASEAN possibly share with other countries, including China and the USSR.

USSR Official Reveals Tourism Program

*HK1811051188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Nov 88 pp 1, 16*

[Text] The "iron curtain" around the USSR is being torn down by a tourism program opening the Soviet Union to the world.

This was the impression of newsmen as they listened to the talk of Soviet tourism officials at the USSR Embassy yesterday. They spoke through interpreter Sustana Batulo.

Eduard Dordman, Soviet deputy minister for foreign tourism, said that the state-run travel agency is now conducting a study to open the Philippines as a tour destination to Soviet tourists.

Dordman also revealed the program of the Soviet government to open up hotels and tourist facilities for foreign travelers all over the USSR.

"By 1990, 30 new hotels shall be put into operation and 13 old hotels shall be reconstructed," he said.

"The government has allocated as much as one billion rubles to cover expenses," he said.

Dordman said that in Moscow alone, three new hotels will be commissioned and two hotels reconstructed so that by the end of 1989, there shall be a total of 3,000 beds for foreign tourists in the Soviet capital.

New hotels shall be opened in Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Pskov, Volgograd, and other cities, Dordman said.

The government Intourist agency is offering its foreign partners in the tourist business new itineraries, new programs and new types of trips for 1989, he said.

Intourist recommends trips to the "northern ring" of Russia and the "golden ring" which covers age-old Russian towns, Dordman said.

"For businessmen, Intourist offers tours of auctions, exhibitions of metal work, automation, visits to manufacturing plants and attendance in conferences and symposiums," he said.

Chamber of Commerce Endorses Ties With Taiwan

*HK1111035488 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 88*

[Text] The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry [PCCI] has endorsed the proposal for the continuation of commercial, cultural, and other relations

between the Philippine and Taiwan. PCCI President Aurelio Periquet Jr expressed support for the proposal in a House bill authored by a group of opposition congressmen. Periquet pointed to the existence of a \$1-billion assistance by Taiwan which the Philippines could avail itself of. According to him, the Malaysian and Singapore prime ministers have gone to Taiwan, presumably to court Taiwan's assistance for their countries. The Philippines severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan on June 9, 1975, and recognized and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Israeli Participation in Mindanao Project Viewed

*HK1811050988 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Nov 88 p 10*

[Text] As if it were not enough that the Government has to take Middle Eastern sentiments into account when dealing with Muslim Filipinos, now it has to consider the Israelis as well.

The Air Transport Office (ATO), given a grant by Japan to refurbish and upgrade air navigational facilities in 18 domestic airports, has asked the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] for guidance on whether to entertain the bid of Koor Trade Ltd. of Israel to supply aircraft spare parts and technical expertise for this project, a ranking DFA official revealed.

According to the source, former Secretary for Muslim Affairs Omar Dianalan advised ATO that Israeli participation in the project, which involves five airports in Mindanao (Jolo, Pagadian, Dipolog, Butuan and Davao), "would cause problems, especially in Muslim communities."

ATO last Oct. 10 asked the DFA for advice on the matter, concerned about "possible diplomatic repercussions" should the bid be entertained, the official said.

The DFA-Office of Middle Eastern and African Affairs' executive director Samael Ramel recommended in a letter to ATO, dated Oct. 11, that "the proposed deal with Koor Trade Ltd. should be given due course."

Mr. Ramel, in his letter, foresaw "no political opposition to or impediment" to the participation of the Israeli company, noting that "the purchase of spare parts and services are in the nature of bilateral technical cooperation which China, Saudi Arabia and Shi'ite Iran already availed of in secret" and which Australia and South Africa had also availed of through "countertrade schemes."

"There might be risks but if they (Koor) wish to go ahead, that's their business. It's not so much a diplomatic issue but a peace and order one," the BUSINESS WORLD source said.
Palestinian Question

On the question of the Philippines' recognition of a Palestinian state, the official disclosed that the matter had been complicated by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat's naming of Jerusalem as the capital city.

"We adhere to UN Resolution 181 which defines Jerusalem as corpus separatum (a separate political entity). How can we allow the Palestinians to make it a part of their state?" he asked.

Saying the Philippines was determined to embark on "an independent foreign policy," the official said he could not deny the country's sensitivity to the "influence of the largest common ally" of both Israel and the Philippines, the United States.

"We'll have to wait for more reactions...so far, only 23 out of 45 Islamic Conference states have recognized the new Palestinian state," he said.

In the works at the DFA is a draft agreement with Israel for the promotion of cultural, educational and technological cooperation. What final form this will take could very well depend on the Philippines' answer to the Palestinian question.

Aquino Urges End to 'Bad News Syndrome'

HK1211090188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 12 Nov 88 pp 1, 15

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Excerpts] President Aquino called yesterday for continuing efforts at strengthening the link between the government and the people through action and flow of information to speed up national development.

The President said that better linkage will be promoted through the flow of "vital information to the nation" on developmental programs, campaigns against graft and corruption, and those that play up the positive side of Philippine life. [passage omitted]

In a speech before government information officers, the President said that the government must pursue its programs at promoting national progress and that such positive efforts must be conveyed to the people for proper appreciation.

Aquino said that government information officers should carry out the task of "supplying vital information to the nation."

She also said that they should also overcome the so-called "bad news syndrome" through more stories that play up the positive side of Philippine life.

Aquino told the government information officers that their specific task is "to bring the government closer to the people."

"Tell them, in a professional and interesting manner, what is really happening," the President said.

She said that as media practitioners, information officers should also be aware of the correlation between the people's right to know and their duty to inform them.

Aquino said that definite plans have been drawn up by the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) to decentralize information dissemination.

She added that concrete steps have been taken to enhance the people's awareness of what the government is doing for them, particularly the setting up of PIA's community development information centers all over the country.

The President said that among the good subjects to write about are the forward strides in the campaign against graft and corruption, the achievements of dedicated civil servants, developmental gains, and increased tax collections.

Aquino added that despite the hunger for developments on the political or insurgency fronts, stories on the positive side of Philippine life should also be played up to help improve the welfare of the people.

Aquino Addresses Business Conference

HK1111112288 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0553 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at the closing ceremony of the 14th Philippine Business Conference sponsored by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Grand Ballroom of the Philippine Plaza Hotel—live in English]

[Text] Mr Victor Lim, Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr, Dr Aurelio Periquet, distinguished members of the Senate, fellow workers in government, delegates to the 14th Philippine Business Conference, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The participants of this conference conclude today a year's work on the challenge of rural development and progress. I congratulate you on the recommendations you have made and on the democratic methods by which you arrived at them.

I can appreciate your satisfaction with the work you have done, for it was no easy task calling the concerns and refining the recommendations of the business conferences you held in all the regions.

When the board of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry paid me a visit last February, they advised me that the thrust of the chamber would be in the countryside.

This was gratifying for the government's first priority had become after the restoration of democratic rights the equally democratic enjoyment of material progress by the people, most of whom are in the countryside. That the countryside is our special concern is shown by the organization of our government. Your regional business conferences have become familiar with the CORD [Cabinet Officer for Regional Development] program where each region has a Cabinet member assigned to track and see to its specific needs.

Mr Victor Lim tells me that this arrangement has made a major difference in the productivity of the region. Rural projects and programs given high priority by the regional development council are seen to get the fullest support from the government.

So far as I can tell, the CORD program has achieved what was intended: to open a two-way channel of communication between the seat of power and the people whose welfare and progress are its first responsibility.

Yet, I have been in power long enough to know that you can never relax your vigilance. We cannot take anything for granted. Checks and double checks must constantly be made to keep everyone on their toes. Thus, in addition to CORD, I have placed the Cabinet Action Committee on Implementation Assistance or CACIA to audit the performance of government in the region. The CACIA has made weekly visits to the provinces to evaluate the programs being implemented and to correct their mistakes and shortcomings with the utmost speed.

So, whatever anyone says, we are confident that the system for effective government action is well in place. And it has been producing results on which I shall report more fully on the occasion of the 1000th day of the Aquino administration.

Let me turn now to some of your recommendations. We see great merits in the fostership programs whereby business corporations may adopt a province or municipality as the focus of its countryside investment. The incentive will be in the form of tax exemption. I think this was inspired by the *pook batayan* [area base] concept of asking the private sector's help to alleviate traffic congestion in Metro Manila.

Let me say, however, that rural development will certainly be a more complex and expensive proposition than traffic decongestion. Let me also express the hope that this extension of the *pook batayan* concept will work even better than the original.

I shall give this proposal to the cabinet assistance system for study after which they will submit their recommendations to me.

In the meantime, you should convince your business colleagues to start the program even before the tax incentives are in place. For the best incentive is already

there. Progress and material well-being in the countryside are the best insurance against instability and revolution. Please consider that carefully.

You recommend a further decentralization of government services. I could not agree with you more. Which is why as early as May 30 this year, I issued Memorandum Circular No 63 launching four decentralization projects, namely: Davao del Norte, Laguna, Negros Occidental and Tarlac. A cabinet action committee on decentralization was created to formulate plans and guidelines to implement this policy.

I must tell you, however, that based on our experiences, administrative decentralization and even central government initiatives are not enough. We are doing our part. The DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines] has launched a pro-active development fund which opens loan windows to worthwhile but undercollateralized projects.

The PNB [Philippine National Bank] has its small enterprises loan programs. There are several more credit programs. Yet, altogether they barely scratch the surface of rural requirements.

We need you the private sector to start that engine of the economy that you got back together with your freedom. We need that engine running in such investments-starved areas like Regions 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12. Without those economic commitments, decentralization will mean nothing more than the central government turning its back on the autonomous problems of the regions as no longer its concern.

I am pleased to note that you have made some investments, at least, of your time and talents. I mention specially the contribution of managerial expertise in the agricultural and fishery council. Your participation in the people's economic councils has been equally useful and praised, particularly by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The general theme of your other recommendations may be summed up in the words: red tape. Not just less of it but eliminated altogether. That is a dream. For as long as there is need for government, which means for as long as we live in an imperfect world, there will always be bureaucrats and regulations. At most, we can strive to make bureaucrats and regulations more useful and less frustrating in the daily activities of the people.

The process of elimination will be gradual. Much ground that is gained will be lost again because regulations that promote progress today may retard it tomorrow.

What is important is that we do not stop listening to the complaints nor stop trying to improve.

The Board of Investments has streamlined procedures and reduced processing time from 44 to 24 days. And the number of forms to be filled out, from seven to one.

Your suggestions of greater doses of decentralization will be seriously considered, particularly on such matters as minimum wages, administrative regulations and law enforcement.

The process of preparing budgets can only improve by closer contacts with the economic and political leaderships of the communities those budgets are designed to serve, allowing these communities to define priorities.

Let me conclude by expressing again my appreciation for your efforts for the great concern you have shown in the vital area of countryside developments. With government and the private sector working hand in hand, I am sure that more successes will crown our joint efforts.

Thank you and good afternoon.

Elected Officials Registered as Aliens Named

*HK1711020988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 2300 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] The Commission on Immigration has revealed that only three elected officials throughout the country are no longer Philippine citizens and confirmed aliens, while 19 others are alien in name only. Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago said that based on the verification of election registrations, Senator John Osmena, Baguio Mayor Ramon Labo and Leyte Mayor Charles Avila are registered at the Immigration Commission as aliens. There has been controversy recently over government officials allegedly being U.S. green card holders, which certain parties say should make them ineligible to hold public office.

Manglapus Debt Proposal Adopted by Group of 77

*HK1111040088 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 88*

[Text] The Group of 77 has adopted the proposal by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus for the establishment of an international debt and development commission. Manglapus made the proposal in his Philippine policy speech at the 43rd United Nations General Assembly meeting last October 3 in New York. The Group of 77 is composed of 127 developing countries which aims to achieve a new international economic order. The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] said the group passed two resolutions, one of which calls for the UN Secretary General to engage in high-level consultations to contribute to a common understanding towards a solution of the debt problem of developing countries. The second resolution, on the other hand, is a draft (?decision) calling for the establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development. In his proposal, Manglapus said that despite the significant efforts and sacrifices undertaken by developing countries

to deal with their debt crises, the current international approach to solving such crises has been neither comprehensive nor effective, and has led to the restoration of [words indistinct] and development in debtor countries.

Mitra Supports Ramos as Vice Commander in Chief

*HK1611043988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 16 Nov 88 pp 1, 20*

[By Rod L. Villa Jr]

[Text] Speaker Ramon V. Mitra said yesterday that Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos' assumption as chairman of the General Military Council (GMC) effective next Nov 23 would strengthen national security and stability.

But he said Congress must enact remedial legislation "indubitably asserting civilian supremacy over the military as an inviolate mandate of the Constitution."

Mitra dismissed warnings that the added function of the defense secretary as GMC head would elevate the post to that of an "effective vice commander in chief of the Armed Forces," partaking of an unconstitutional delegation of the powers of the President.

Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio V. Cuenco (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Cebu) and Majority Floor Leader Francisco Sumulong (LDP, Rizal), among other congressmen, as well as former Constitutional Commission member Blas F. Ople had earlier warned that the move could have dire consequences in the event of a sudden political or military upheaval.

The dispute stems from a provision restoring the GMC chairmanship to the defense secretary in Executive Order 292 embodying the New Administrative Code which automatically takes effect Nov. 23; a year after its publication in the Official Gazette.

As he sees it, Mitra said the fears arise from the perception that a career general appointed defense secretary so soon after retirement could be tempted to precipitate a coup d'etat and take over the civilian government.

But Mitra said that President Aquino "recognized this concern when she made the appointment and continues to appreciate the validity of her decision and the eminent qualifications and fitness, the respect for civilian supremacy, and the demonstrated adherence to the Constitution of Secretary Ramos."

"If it was someone else than Ramos, then we are faced with awesome problems," he said.

The President has discussed the problems several times with him and other administration and private sector leaders, Mitra said, and the consensus is that, "it is fortunate that Ramos is well known for his ingrained regard for the doctrine of civilian supremacy."

"After all, we are only restoring a position held traditionally by the defense secretary and which then President Ferdinand Marcos took a vay in pursuance of his dictatorial rule," Mitra said.

Mitra also said that the controversial Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau (EIIB) headed by retired Brig. Gen. Jose Almonte, which the House abolished by cutting its budget to P [peso] 1, will be restored in the joint Senate-House conference committee on the P228.6-billion national budget for 1989.

"But let this be a message to Almonte, or anybody for that matter, that he must not offend Congress and the public by destroying the credibility of lawmakers with unsubstantiated charges," Mitra said.

Almonte, has since admitted that the purported list of "economic saboteurs," including two congressmen, cannot stand judicial scrutiny.

Mitra further said that Liberal Party congressmen and others who do not belong to the new ruling party, the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP), will have to be replaced in the first reorganization of the working committees of the House immediately after Congress reconvenes Nov. 21.

Mitra said he is saddened by this development, considering the eminent qualifications of LP committee chairmen, but they must understand that "this is a party clamor and that there is nothing personal about this issue" which is in accordance with tradition calling on the ruling party to assume full responsibility for the success or failure of the administration.

Ramos on Decline in Communist Influence

HK1111042288 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Nov 88 p 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday said the level of communist influence and activity in the country, particularly in Mindanao, had declined over the last two years.

Ramos pointed to the 30 per cent decline in the number of rebel-related violent incidents during the third quarter of the year as the latest indicator of the Government's improved peace and order campaign.

He also cited figures showing that the Armed Forces had grabbed the upper hand in initiating combat operations in the countryside, resulting in fewer fatalities, especially among civilians, on the government side.

Ramos made the assessment in a speech here before the peace and order councils (POC) from four regions in Mindanao. The meeting was held to map out government strategies in defeating the insurgents and improving social services.

He urged local officials to maintain the Government's momentum and to continue working to bring about the much-needed development projects to the rebel-infested areas.

Ramos stressed that the "bottomline is not capturing or killing the rebel" but "winning the barangay and the hearts and minds of the people."

Ramos is vice chairman of the National Peace and Order Council [NPOC] Local Government Secretary Luis Santos, who chairs the council, was conspicuously absent in the two-day workshop here sponsored by the NPOC. From here, Ramos will fly today to other parts of Mindanao to preside over similar workshops.

Citing Armed Forces figures, Ramos said the daily average number of violent incidents arising from communist insurgency went down to 9.4 incidents a day in the third quarter, compared to a high 13.5 incidents daily during the last three years.

There was also a corresponding drop of about 20 per cent in the number of people killed daily, he added. The ratio of one soldier killed for every 1.9 to two rebels killed registered in the third quarter was the most favorable and highest ratio during the last five years, he said.

On the Muslim separatist problem, Ramos noted a 65 per cent decline in the volume of violent incidents and number of fatalities. He traced this to the informal cease-fire between the Government and the Muslim separatists during the last two years.

Ramos said that one of the main reasons for the improvement of peace and order situation in Mindanao was the organization of community-based self defense groups or the Bantay Bayan [Civilian Volunteer Organization], which warded off intrusions and rebel infiltrations in remote parts of the country.

The Government's reconciliation and development program, he said, also contributed to the mass surrender of rebels which immensely weakened the insurgency movement.

Military figures showed a total of 7,209 rebels have surrendered during the last two years.

Ramos also adverted to the improvement of the military organization's capability in dealing with the insurgents enabling it to gain the upper hand in combat operations.

Government May Outlaw CPP Front Organizations

HK1111105588 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 10 Nov 88 pp 1, 4

[By Mary Ann Ilanes and Alden Alag with Jun Francisco]

[Text] The government may outlaw all front organizations of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army, in a bid to win the war against insurgents.

This developed as several leftist labor leaders and other personalities identified with the CPP are reportedly on speaking tours in Europe to raise more than P2 million for the National Democratic Front.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, meanwhile, urged business leaders of the six-member Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) to fully support the development and stabilization of the country through joint business ventures.

According to Defense Undersecretary Fortunato Abat, likely to be outlawed are known CPP-NPA front organizations, among them the Kilusang Mayo Uno, [1st May Movement] Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Peasants' movement of the Philippines], the League of Filipino Students, the Alliance of Concerned Teachers, Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], Gabriela, [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Leadership and Action] and Kabataan para sa Demokrasya at Nasyonalismo (Kadena) [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism].

These groups were identified by alleged CPP-NPA Chairman Jose Ma. Sison as front groups during an interview last March 1987 in Brussels, Belgium.

The military is also looking into the possibility of extraditing Sison, who is now on a self-imposed exile abroad. "It would be good for the country if we could extradite him (Sison). However, as far as I know, extradition is the job of the Department of Foreign Affairs and a political decision has to be made on this," Abat said.

The defense undersecretary disclosed that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is targeting the war against the insurgents to end by 1991, after around 50 percent of the enemy would be "eradicated."

During the first semester of the year, Abat said the military succeeded in upsetting the leadership of the CPP-NPA, the Moro National Liberation Front, and the ultra-rightists. He said the anti-insurgent operation was capped by the recent arrest of the CPP-NPA's number 3 man, Ignacio Capegsan.

Abat also urged the government to get involved in monitoring the non-governmental (NGO) funds coming from outside the country. According to captured documents, 60 percent of the funds goes to the insurgency movement.

The military claims that the CPP-NPA has not engaged much in combat activities in recent days, as the group is concentrating on intensifying its infiltration of key positions in government as part of its Phase II plan for 1988 to 1990. Phase III, which ends in 1992, calls for the fielding of a presidential candidate and influencing the results of the barangay elections next year.

Meanwhile, PC-INP chief Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano revealed that leftist labor leaders and other personalities identified with the CPP are on speaking tours in Europe to raise more than P2 million for the National Democratic Front.

Citing declassified intelligence reports, Montano said the leftist personalities, among them a farmer leader, a ranking official of the labor organization and a former detainee identified with the NDF, have been in Europe mainly in Belgium and the Netherlands, since October. The three have so far talked with the Belgian Labor Party, allegedly a Maoist-oriented labor-based political group, and the Dutch Labor Party.

The Constabulary chief, however, declined to identify the personalities and organizations involved in the fund-raising activities.

In another development, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos called on ASEAN business leaders to fully support the Philippines through joint business ventures.

Ramos made the call during the conference of Asean business leaders held at the Manila Hotel yesterday night under the auspices of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

"It goes without saying that by helping us in the Philippines to stabilize and continue our development through joint ventures and other business initiatives, our foreign business friends will also be contributing their own share toward regional cooperation, unity, stability and progress," Ramos stressed.

Military Divided Between Two Strategies

HK1411044188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 14 Nov 88 pp 1, 6

[By Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Controversy over the conduct of the counterinsurgency campaign has prompted the military to use two areas in the country as "laboratories."

Camp Aguinaldo sources said the conflict was between "traditionalists" who wanted to adopt the "constriction technique" and Constabulary officials who were implementing the "heartland strategy."

Sources said the conflict between AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] general headquarters (GHQ) and PC strategists has resulted in the experimental adoption of the two strategies.

The AFP-GHQ officials, sources said, favored the "constriction technique," which calls for the "envelopment of New People's Army formations by large numbers of troops."

Under this concept, large AFP formations are deployed to surround areas believed to be rebel strongholds and made to move closer in steadily smaller circles until the rebels are either driven away or otherwise "neutralized."

PC authorities, however, considered the constriction "too slow and too manpower-intensive."

The PC's "heartland strategy," on the other hand, calls for troops to penetrate and "squat" on rebel strongholds, and from those strongholds go after the insurgents.

PC officials said their strategy does not need large numbers of troops and could be implemented faster.

As a result of the controversy, several Army battalions have been "constricting" Mt. Banahaw in Quezon province in an effort to neutralize the rebel band believed to be controlling the mountainside.

In contrast, several PC companies have occupied far-flung villages that used to be rebel strongholds on Negros island.

A senior military officer said the constriction has made military forces involved in the operation vulnerable to ambush and harassment by NPA guerrillas because "they move in large formations."

In addition, the officer said, the length of time used to implement the operation causes morale problems that may result in soldiers' abuses on civilians.

The officer said, in contrast, the heartland strategy may only cause minor disruption in rebels' plans and organization if no efficient paramilitary unit in the target community, such as the CAFGU (Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit), is left behind when the troops leave the area of operations.

CPP-NPA Plans To 'Field' Candidate in 1992

HK0911054788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 9 Nov 88 p 9

[By Juanito V. Jabat]

[Text] Cebu City (ANFI)—The Communist Party of the Philippines—New People's Army (CPP-NPA) has launched a six-year plan that would end in 1992 when it would field its own candidate in that year's presidential election.

This was revealed in Cebu City by Col. Alfredo Filler, deputy chief of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces the Philippines (ISAFP).

Filler said the ISAFP discovered the rebels' six-year plan in confiscated subversive documents.

Filler cited three of the major thrusts of the CPP-NPA plan, namely:

1. Assignment of CPP-NPA elements to key positions in the different agencies of the government.
2. Discrediting of top-ranking government officials through the mass media and the rebels' own propaganda network.
3. Fielding of their own candidate in the 1992 presidential election.

The first two are now being implemented, according to the ISAFP deputy chief.

At the same time, Filler disclosed that the CPP-NPA has set up 73 guerilla fronts in the country, 15 of them in the Visayas.

He said there are indications that these guerilla fronts were established as part of the Communist insurgents' shift of strategy from the parliamentary struggle to armed struggle. Meanwhile, the rebels have stepped [up] their armed activities in areas surrounding their guerrilla fronts.

In the Visayas, the rebels' main targets are the agricultural estates whose owners the insurgents harass and intimidate in order to get a big share of these estates' income.

The rebels also go after big business establishments whose management refuse to cooperate with them. They "impose punishments" on such managements by conducting sabotage operations, destruction of equipment, kidnapping for ransom, and assassination, according to Filler.

The ISAFP deputy chief said that among the various threats to national security and the stability of the country's peace and order, the CPP-NPA remains the most potent and dangerous.

The other threats cited by Filler are the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the military ultra rightist group led by fugitive Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

"But the government is well on top of the situation," Filler said, adding: "The government has scored major successes against the CPP-NPA with the arrest of many of its top leaders this year alone."

Filler revealed that several Central Committee members of the CPP-NPA have been arrested, apart from 23 functional and territorial staff officers nine regional leaders, and 407 rebel regulars. A good number of mass activists have also been apprehended this year.

Other major triumphs of this government in the fight against the CPP-NPA include the dismantling of the rebel communications, research and finance centers in Metro Manila and other parts of the country. A field medical facility in the national Capital Region has already been dismantled.

Reorganization of CPP Structure Viewed

HK1211090588 Manila THE MANILA TIMES
in English 12 Nov 88 pp 1, 4

[By Danny Florida]

[Text] The leadership crisis-induced revamp of key organs of the communist movement has touched off the restructuring of committees and reshuffling of cadres at the regional and provincial levels.

This has developed particularly in the five reorganized territorial commissions of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its New People's Army, according to a well-placed source at Camp Aguinaldo.

THE MANILA TIMES learned yesterday that these commissions included that of Northern Luzon where two provincial party committees and three supracommittees were dissolved.

These committees were replaced by four newly organized regional party committees now exercising control over CPP-NPA operations in the Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley, the report said.

The four new regional party committees are the:

CAIN (Cagayan-Apayao-Ilocos Norte) committee, headed by Herminio Espiritu, alias "Alice/Ruth/Vergel."

Cordillera committee, headed by Romualdo Rabanillo, alias "Judy/Samuel," in Abra, Benguet and Mountain Province in Region 1 (Ilocos) and Kalinga and Ifugao in Region 2 (Cagayan Valley).

LUIS (La Union-Ilocos Sur) committee, headed by a certain alias "Ray/Chavez."

Nueva Vizcaya-Isabela Quirino committee, headed by Reynaldo Guillermo, alias "Dindo."

The Northern Luzon Commission used to be headed in a concurrent capacity by CPP deputy secretary general Ignacio Capegsan who was captured last Sunday.

The new secretary or top leader of the commission is Leo Velasco, CPP Central Committee regular member and one of the seven new members of the revamped Political Bureau of the movement.

In Metro Manila and neighboring areas, the changes reportedly include the appointment of Antonio Tujan, Central Committee and Politburo member, as new head of the Manila-Rizal Regional Party Committee (MRRPC); and of Avelino Reyes as new commander of the urban guerrilla unit popularly known as Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB).

The military is double-checking this with earlier reports that the MRRPC and ABB were being headed by Edwin Lopez, alias "Boboy," and Gerry Acuna, respectively.

There are also reports that Felimon Lagman, alias "Poppy/Mon/Boy," chief of the MRRPC military staff, has been "elevated" to the Central Committee.

In Southern Luzon Gregorio Rosal, "alias Ka [Comrade] Roger," was reportedly replaced by Miel Laurenalia as head of the Southern Tagalog Regional Party committee.

Sotero Llamas, chief of the Bicol Regional Party committee, was reportedly "demoted" sometime after he was wounded in a clash with government troops in Polangui, Albay.

No information on Llamas' replacement was immediately available.

Reports from the Visayas said there were indications that the Negros Island Regional Party Committee was undergoing top-to-bottom revamp.

The committee reportedly has splintered following the breakaway last year of ranking cadres, led by Nemesio Dimafiles, because of political differences with higher party leaders.

Dimafiles was then expelled by the committee, after which he was captured by the Bacolod police last March.

Reports reaching the military intelligence sector said Prudencio Calubid, the new "presiding officer" of the CPP-NPA Mindanao Commission, was also expected to effect the overhaul of certain regional and provincial committees under his command.

Calubid took over the Mindanao command after the resignation some months ago of Salvador Bas as secretary of the commission.

Bas resigned reportedly because of a dispute he had with fellow cadres over doctrinal and strategy matters.

Campaign Against Military's Reputation Alleged
HK1611134988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Capcom [Capital Regional Command] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre today said there is a campaign to destroy the military's reputation. He made this remark after a meeting of all senior military officers to discuss the reported disappearance of some 80 human rights activists over the past few days.

The military is blamed by some sectors for these disappearances. However, according to Gen Aguirre, it is possible that some of the missing labor leaders and activists have gone into hiding or joined the underground movement. He added that it was also possible that some military agents were connected with the disappearances. At the same time, Aguirre reiterated the Armed Forces' commitment to uphold peace and to protect human rights.

Earlier, the Task Force Detainees and the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance] blamed the military for the disappearance of 82 human rights activists and labor leaders over the past few days.

Further Reaction to Allegations
HK181113188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Excerpt] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo has criticized cause-oriented groups for their continued condemnation of the military. He said it lacks justice for them to blame the military for the disappearances of their members. He also invited all human rights advocate groups to probe these cases.

Meanwhile, Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, National Capital Region Defense Command chief, said that his office will assist in finding the missing persons, especially leaders of radical groups. He also invited all representatives of the prelegal assistance group, or PLAG task force group, to inform them about the missing persons.

[Begin Biazon recording in English] The National Capital Region Defense Command will use its resources, [words indistinct] capability, to help assist these groups who have reported that certain persons have allegedly been found to be missing. [end recording]

In related reports, the GABRIELA [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action] will stage a rally on Tuesday. GABRIELA members issued the statement to reporters

in Camp Aguinaldo. They will protest against the extensive campaign against their members by the military. They told reporters that the disappearances of their members in various areas violate human rights. [passage omitted]

Commission Orders Probe
HK1811044588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Human Rights Commission Chairman Mary Concepcion Bautista has ordered a probe into the reported disappearances of several members of various cause-oriented groups. According to police reports, 100 persons have reportedly disappeared.

[Begin Bautista recording] We are checking the records on these disappearances to find out how many have been reported to us. We will also report on the status of our investigations. This is what we are doing now—we are checking the figures because we would like to know if indeed there have been disappearances, as reported to our commission. [end recording]

CPP Suspects Foul Play in Kintanar's Escape
HK1411045788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 14 Nov 88 pp 1, 9

[By Gery Lirio and Jun Alano]

[Text] Jailed leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) expressed doubt yesterday that New People's Army chief Romulo Kintanar and his wife Gloria Jopson had escaped and said they were "suspicious of foul play" by the military.

In a press statement, Rafael, Baylosis, alleged secretary general of the CPP, and 13 other alleged communist leaders detained at Camp Crame said they feared for the safety of Kintanar and Jopson. The military said the two escaped from the camp while attending a birthday party of the former stockade commander last Saturday.

The Task Force Detainees said the couple may have been "salvaged" by the military.

In other developments:

Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, chief of the Capital Regional Command, blamed the escape of Kintanar and Jopson on the "Comilang syndrome," which he described as the tendency of a jailer to be in sympathy with the prisoner after long periods of association;

Kintanar, Jopson and other alleged communist leaders issued a press statement last Tuesday with what appeared to be a cryptic warning of the couple's escape;

A military spokesman said communist deep penetration agents inside Camp Crame may have helped in the escape of the couple and that the Constabulary high command has ordered an investigation into possible "conspiracy and collusion" between rebel detainees and stockade personnel;

The Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association (PMAA) said the couple's escape was a major blow to the country's anti-insurgency campaign and expressed fears it will cause further demoralization and division within the Armed Forces; and

The widow of Lt. Col. Francisco Baula, the coup leader who was shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from the same stockade, said Kintanar, may have been allowed to escape to prevent him from testifying against the military in connection with her husband's death.

"Unless they themselves confirmed their escape, we cannot but be suspicious of foul play on the part of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command, "who are responsible for their safety while under custody," the alleged communist leaders said in a statement.

The statement was signed by Baylosis, Juanito Rivera, Benjamin de Vera, Rodolfo Salas, Jorge Madlos, Marco Palo, Napoleon Manuel, Ester Manuel, Valeriano Alvarando, Domingo Anonuevo, Wilfred Buenaobra, Ramon Casiple, Luisito de la Cruz, and Amelia Roque.

They also protested the ban on visits by friends and relatives on detainees at the stockade, which also housed suspected coup plotters from the military.

The visitor ban, along with brownouts, prolonged water shortage and the denial of their morning food ration, was "an act of unjustified reprisal, if not of childish vindictiveness" in the aftermath of the escape.

"Why do we detainees have to suffer for the successive bunglings of the military authorities?" they asked.

Yesterday, relatives and friends of Jopson, who turned 38 yesterday went to the stockade supposedly to celebrate her birthday. Led by her son Nonoy and sister Irma, her relatives said they refused to believe the couple escaped.

Aguirre, who was responsible for the capture of Kintanar, Jopson and three other top rebel suspects last March, warned that there will be more escapes unless the "Comilang syndrome" is not checked.

It is named after Maj. Robelito Comilang, former commander of the Camp Crame stockade, who was relieved of his post after the alleged escape attempt and killing of Baula.

Aguirre said the syndrome is a natural tendency on the part of jailers to become close to prisoners, aggravated by the fact that prisoners deliberately escape by counting on special relations they have established with their jailers.

The escape of Kintanar and Jopson appeared to have been planned, judging from a press statement they issued during a hearing of their case last Tuesday.

"We have the right to be free. We assert our right to be free. We will do our utmost to be free," said the statement, which was signed also by Baylosis, Palo, De Vera and two other rebel suspects.

Baylosis asked newsmen to read the statement carefully before they were herded into a tightly guarded military bus.

Meanwhile, retired Army Brig. Gen. Pedro Balbanero said the PMAA considered the escape of both Kintanar and Jopson a major blow in the military's fight against insurgents. He added that the incident will further demoralize the military.

Balbanero was speaking at a gathering of some 1,000 members of PMAA, the Worker's Union Congress, Reform the Armed Forces Movement sympathizers and Marcos loyalists at a restaurant on T. M. Kalaw street in Manila.

In the same gathering, Gladys Baula denounced the military for allowing the two rebels to escape unhurt. She said the military was "too soft" on left-wing rebels but "too harsh" on its military comrades.

She said military authorities allowed Kintanar to escape because he was going to testify against the military on her husband's death.

"They (Baula and Kintanar) became close friends when they were still in prison," Ms. Baula added.

Kintanar Issues Statement

HK1811045988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 18 Nov 88 pp 1, 8

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Excerpt] Constabulary investigators will file charges today against seven military personnel and two civilians, one of them a noted movie director, in connection with the escape of New People's Army chief Romulo Kintanar and his wife Gloria Asuncion-Jopson, the INQUIRER learned yesterday.

Kintanar and Jopson, meanwhile, issued last night a press statement confirming their escape Saturday from the Camp Crame after attending the party of their former jailor.

"It is with bounden joy that we have succeeded in rejoining our comrades and our people in the countryside to actively contribute our humble share in the people's continuing struggle for national freedom and social liberation," they said in their statement delivered to the INQUIRER office.

According to a progress report, charges will be filed with the Constabulary Judge Advocate Office (CJAO) against Maj. Benjamin R. Landrito, Maj. Robelito R. Comilang, Capt. Jim L. Cid, S/Sgt. Nonito B. Lomeda, Sgt. Rollie L. Popanes, CIC Jimmy T. Acma, and CIC Marianitol B. Perez.

They will be charged with violation of Articles of War for aiding a Public Order Violator (pov) in escaping from the Camp Crame stockade, the report said.

The INQUIRER, however, is withholding the names of the two civilians—one of whom is a famous movie director—pending the filing of charges against them before the Quezon City prosecutor's office.

Copies of the report were [sent] last night to Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Victor Natividad, acting PC-INP chief. Another copy was prepared for Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP chief, who is arriving tonight from Bangkok.

A PC investigator, who asked not to be identified, told the INQUIRER that the stockade's logbook indicated that the two civilians visited Kintanar on Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Initial investigation put the couple's time of escape at around 3 p.m.

One of eight witnesses gave a supplemental statement identifying the two civilians as the drivers of two cars used by Kintanar and Jopson in escaping after the couple attended Comilang's birthday party at the officers' quarters, less than a block away from the stockade.

The witness identified the movie director as the driver of a black Galant car. The make of the other car driven by the other civilian suspect was not available.

According to the report, Comilang, the former Camp Crame stockade commandant, gave sworn statements that contradict the affidavits given by the jailguards to the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) agents.

In his statement, Comilang denied inviting Kintanar to his birthday party saying, "I did not summon him. I only requested for his appearance."

Comilang said he had requested for Kintanar to ask him for a copy of the affidavits of other political detainees concerning the killing of mutineer Lt. Col. Francisco Baula inside the Camp Crame stockade. Baula's death led to Comilang's relief pending an investigation.

Comilang told CIS investigators he was expecting his lawyer at his birthday party to get a copy of Kintanar's affidavit.

According to the report, however, Lomeda, the jail supervisor, was approached by Perez at about 11 a.m. regarding Comilang's request to allow Kintanar and other detainees to attend his party.

A jail trustee identified as Cpl. Casimiro Pandongan Jr. got the cell keys from Lomeda. Kintanar was led out of the stockade "without logging the loan (Kintanar) into the jail's logbook," the report.

Pandonagan, not Acma as earlier reported, escorted Kintanar on foot to Comilang's quarters. Kintanar was carrying a bag full of ripe bananas and a large pomelo. Pandongan and Kintanar were followed closely by another jailguard identified as T/Sgt. Silvestre Damin.

Kintanar greeted Comilang and gave the fruits. They talked for a few minutes, Kintanar, accompanied by CIC Jose Omega, the stockade driver, then left for his cell to get the cake he ordered for Comilang's birthday, the report said.

Kintanar arrived at his cell at about 11:30 a.m. A few minutes later the movie director and his companion arrived and talked with Kintanar. A few minutes later, Kintanar again left his cell, clutching a blue folder without being logged out. He was escorted back to Comilang's quarters by Omega, the report said.

Comilang's quarters were full of wellwishers, among them Major Landrito, a certain Sergeant Letran and Sergeant Delta, Major Pace, Colonel Quirnes, Major Filipino Amoguza and a certain Attorney Espiritu, Comilang's lawyer.

Landrito, the stockade commander, left at about 12:30. A few minutes later CIC Jimmy Acma arrived together with other MP company personnel and jail trustees.

Kintanar again left the quarters at about 1 p.m., escorted this time by Acma to fetch Jopson and George Madlos, another detainee, the report said.

Kintanar, Jopson and Madlos came about 30 minutes later and joined the party, the report said.

At around 2 p.m., Madlos asked permission to return to his cell and was escorted by another guard.

"It was while Comilang was singing Giliw [Beloved] when the couple disappeared," a CIS investigator said. [passage omitted]

PC Special Force Guards Camp Crame Stockade
*HK1811024988 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] [Words indistinct] members of the elite PC special action force have assumed guard duties at Camp Crame's stockade. They are also responsible for the camp's [words indistinct] defenses. The 138-man security (?detail) assigned to guard the stockade will undergo a [words indistinct] retraining and reorientation on the custody of prisoners. Acting PC Chief Brigadier General Victor Natividad has submitted his full report on Kintanar's escape to Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa last night [17 November].

Military Said Ready for New NPA Offensive
*HK1611121988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has given an assurance that the military is prepared against possible new offensive action by the New People's Army following the escape of Romulo Kintanar, alleged NPA chief. However, he refused to comment on allegations that Kintanar's escape was an inside job, adding that he was still awaiting results of an investigation into the incident.

More details from Jessica Soho from Camp Aguinaldo:

[Begin recording] [Soho] Secretary Ramos admitted that Kintanar's escape was a big setback for the government, notably because Kintanar is regarded as a top leader of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. However, Ramos also said that from June to October 1988, the number of armed NPA regulars declined from 25,800 to 24,450. He added that the number of communist-infiltrated barangays also went down from 3,106 to 2,902.

Yesterday, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said that the NPA may launch new attacks against government forces following Kintanar's escape. Kintanar is believed to be a member of the so-called militarist faction of the CPP-NPA, which advocates armed struggle against the present government.

However, Ramos reiterated that the military was prepared against such an eventuality.

[Ramos in English] We are prepared for attacks of that nature. After all, that is probably their only viable capability now—these terroristic attacks against symbols of government authority.

[Soho] At the Camp Crame stockade, two companies of specially trained special action forces troopers took up their posts with specially trained police dogs at their sides. Meanwhile, former jail guards are now receiving new training to improve the running of the stockade as well as to tighten security measures. [end recording]

Editorial on Arrests of Communist Leaders
*HK0911054588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 9 Nov 88 p 6*

[Editorial: "Lost Command"]

[Text] In recent months important leaders of the communist insurgency have been falling into the hands of the government. Last Sunday, the No 3 man was nabbed by detectives of the Western Police District in the parking lot of the international airport. He denied that he was leaving the country. But a passport bearing his assumed name was found on his person. The intention to depart may suggest difficulties in the leadership ranks of the party.

The series of arrests tends to indicate the high morale of government agents engaged in the anti-insurgency campaign. It is taking place even as the law enforcers are talking less about their prowess and more about the need to cooperate. Undoubtedly, loyalty to the high command is discernible.

Under these condition, the military and the police are in a position to apply greater pressure on the rebellion movement.

The capture of important leaders has always been a setback to the insurgency. In the times when the insurgency was at its height the capture of key leaders delayed programs. At this time, when the insurgency is being weakened by the people's confidence in the government, the loss of important leaders may well toll the death knell for the movement.

But there will not be an instant end that can be expected only if a unified command exists. There can possibly be a breaking up of the movement, with the various parts going their respective ways. In the last stages, there will be lost commands in the remote areas, which should be persuaded to give up peacefully.

Offensive Launched Against Bohol Insurgents
*HK1611033188 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Nov 88*

[Text] The military is launching a counterinsurgency offensive against the rebels in Bohol Island. Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa, Central Philippines military commander, said a task force headed by Colonel Manuel Salimbangon, Central Visayas deputy Constabulary and police commander, was scheduled to leave for Bohol to launch a massive counterinsurgency campaign. According to the Visayas command chief, Salimbangon has been ordered to assume overall command of all military and police forces on the island to coordinate the government offensive. The Bohol offensive was announced by Hermosa following a rebel ambush on the island last month in which eight soldiers from the 346th Army

Engineering Battalion and a civilian were killed. Hermosa said that the military is closely watching peace-and-order conditions in southern Cebu in the wake of reports that rebels on the run from Negros Island have tried to cross to southern Cebu.

Constabulary Chief on NPA Budget, Allocations
HK0311081588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Nov 88 pp 1, 8

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Excerpts] Communist rebels have appropriated P [pesos] 33 million this year for their armed campaign against the government, according to Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, Constabulary chief.

He said rebel documents captured recently revealed that the communist movement's allocation for its military arm, the New People's Army, made up 60 percent of the P55.2 million released by national central fund of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] this year.

But the amount given to the NPA fell short of the P44.25-million budget sought by the CPP's military commission, Montano said, quoting figures from the documents seized from the rebels. The proposed NPA budget included allocations of P18 million for special projects and P4 million for contingencies as well as a reserve fund amounting to P10 million.

In other insurgency-related developments: [passage omitted]

—In Negros Oriental, Lt. Col. Ricardo S. de Leon, PC-INP chief, reported that 13 barangays had been "liberated from communist influence" after seven months of sustained military operations. Only 28 barangays, mostly in the southeastern part of the province, remain under the influence of the rebels, De Leon added in his report.

Rebel documents seized by the military indicated that the P33 million released to the NPA was not all that the guerrillas spent during the year.

Montano said each level of command has access to other resources, among which are "legal projects" from which the CPP got 69 percent of its revenues this year.

"The party expects to obtain even more from these legal projects because of the currently obtaining democratic space," one of the documents stated.

Documents captured earlier from the rebels tended to show that several church-based organizations, workers' associations and other groups involved in mass work were used by the CPP-NPA as conduits for funds from both local and foreign sources.

The recently captured documents also showed that the CPP has established a consortium which would serve as an alternate channel for funds purportedly to be used on legal projects.

The documents further revealed that from June to December last year, the NPA general command received a total of \$441,500 directly from a foreign country, which the military did not identify.

Among the "sure" local sources of funds for the communist guerrillas are labor unions and plantations, the documents showed.

Montano said the documents also revealed that the CPP has started implementing its own version of agrarian reform, called Kilusang Agrario [Agrarian Movement], which not only tries to organize the peasantry but more importantly serves as a steady source of funds for the communist movement.

Beneficiaries of the CPP's Kilusang Agrario are required to pay the CPP a certain percentage of their products, the military said.

The CPP claims that it is now implementing the program of Kilusang Agrario in Northern and Central Luzon, Bicol and the Visayas, particularly in the provinces of Samar and Negros.

In the Negros provinces, the CPP has taken over abandoned plantations and has been able to secure foreign funding thru "legal" organizations, the military also said.

Southern Mindanao NDF Defends Workers Union
HK0911091588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 9 Nov 88

[Text] Here is a report from Lito Gualberto of DXGNFM News Express, Davao City:

[Begin recording in English] The communist National Democratic Front [NDF] of Southern Mindanao [SM] yesterday spoke in defense of workers, saying the NDF stands by them in the face of [words indistinct] force perpetrated by the management. In an unsigned 3-page statement, the NDF-SM repeated the accusations of militarization of the Lapanday Mandug Kalyawa plantation of the Lapanday Agricultural Development Company, and the alleged attempt by management to break the workers' union, by even using heavily armed guards to allegedly harass the workers. Military officials and management representatives have previously denied these allegations in several forums.

Among others, the NDF statement criticized the handling by officials of Davao City of the evacuation or encampment of a number of Lapanday workers and their

family members in the vicinity of the Sanguniang Panglungsod [Consultative Council] here in Davao City. The statement accused the officials of showing their bias during a so-called dialogue with the workers. [end recording]

MNLF, NPA Alliance in Zamboanga del Sur
HK1111041288 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 11 Nov 88 p 3

[By GLOBE correspondent Merpu Roa]

[Text] Pagadian City—Communist rebels and Muslim secessionists in Zamboanga Del Sur recently forged an alliance and are plotting to attack the security forces of a ranking provincial official, as part of their arms-grabbing activities.

Lt. Col. Rolando Paruna, Region X CIS [Criminal Investigation Service] chief said some 200 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels entered into an alliance with the New People's Army under the command of Kumander [Commander] Bomber.

The discovery of the plot came in the wake of the disarming by MNLF and NPA rebels of Army troopers in an operation that led to the killing of a soldier in Karomatan town.

Eleven M-16 rifles were stolen from a PC detachment.

Earlier, in Lanao Del Sur, the military reported that two Army soldiers were slain in an ambush stage by Muslim rebels on Monday.

Killed were T/Sgt. Pedro Canoy and Sgt. Jose Amancio.

Military Warns of Renewed Fighting in South
HK1411043388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Nov 88 p 12

[Text] Military authorities in Zamboanga City warned of renewed fighting in the south as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) prepared anew to gain membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, Southern Command chief said the military has been alerted in Muslim-dominated areas in the South to preempt any MNLF offensive.

"We expect an escalation of hostilities toward the end of the year," Cacanando said in assessing the recent posturings by MNLF guerrillas in Western and Central Mindanao.

Citing reports from the field, Cacanando said the MNLF has been consolidating and strengthening its manpower and logistical bases for a possible offensive "to show the OIC that MNLF is as belligerent as before."

He said they are monitoring closely MNLF activities, especially in the Basilan and Sulu archipelago. "They might declare a provisional government," Cacanando said adding that the military was expected such moves as part of the MNLF propaganda offensive.

Cacanando has deployed additional troops in the South to preempt any MNLF offensive. Army battalions in other parts of Mindanao were temporarily moved to Jolo and Basilan to prevent MNLF leader Nur Misuari from slipping back into the country and resuming hostilities.

Earlier, Cacanando instructed Brig. Gen. Gumersindo Yap, the Army's first infantry division commander, to arrest MNLF followers who would raise the MNLF flag.

The order was issued following reports that the MNLF hoisted its flag in its jungle base in Maimbung.

Cabinet Discusses Mindanao Autonomy Act
HK1611120188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 16 Nov 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Peace and order in Mindanao was the subject of the cabinet meeting today. It also discussed a report submitted by the Mindanao Regional Consultative Committee on the draft organic act for autonomy in Mindanao.

At the meeting, the president assigned various secretaries to take charge of issues concerning military, social, and economic programs and diplomatic strategy. Peace Commissioner Secretary Alfredo Bengzon was elected to head the secretariat.

The organic act on Mindanao autonomy has to be endorsed by Congress before 25 January and then submitted to a plebiscite in Mindanao.

Thailand

Government Officials Meet Burmese Students
BK1811132988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Nov 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Excerpts] A deputy government spokesman, Prathuang Wichanpricha, and an adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan made a surprise visit into Burma opposite Kanchanaburi yesterday to meet with a group of anti-Rangoon Burmese students.

The two also criticized local Thai authorities for refusing to allow a consignment of foods and medicines to be sent to the Malaria-stricken students.

The supplies are understood to have been purchased by the Mon minority group which is helping the students in their fight against the military government of Gen Saw Maung.

Prathuang and Thamma Pinsukanchana, a businessman and an adviser to the prime minister, claimed they were visiting the Mon-controlled border area at the famous Three Pagoda Pass opposite Sangkhla District "as private citizens."

The two met with representatives of the All Burma Students Democratic Front that embraces all anti-Rangoon student groups.

It is not known whether the two had notified the Thai government before making the trip which came only two days after U.S. congressman-elect Dana Rohrabacher visited Burmese students at a Karen rebels' camp at Thay Baw Bow opposite Mae Sot in Tak. [passage omitted]

Prathuang and Thamma were accompanied on the one-day trip by a group of Bangkok-based journalists.

They urged the journalists to publicize the plights of the Burmese students, especially after the embargo of the food consignment by local authorities in Sangkhla District.

There are about 800 Burmese students seeking refuge with the Mon. [passage omitted]

Burma Protests Congressman's 'Illegal' Trip

BK1811010988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Nov 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Burmese Ambassador U Nyunt Swe expressed concern yesterday about a United States Congressman-elect's anti-Rangoon remarks after his illegal cross-border trip to meet students at a Karen camp.

U Nyunt Swe made Rangoon's concerns about California Republican Dana Rohrabacher's conduct known to the director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, M.R. Thep Thewakun.

The ambassador objected in particular to Mr Rohrabacher's praise for the Burmese students, denunciation of the Rangoon Government and pledges of US support for the democracy struggle during a press conference at the Regent Hotel on Wednesday evening [16 November].

The ministry, in a letter to be delivered today, will urge the US embassy to ensure such action is not repeated. Since the Burmese envoy had raised official concern, the ministry would respond by sending the letter to the embassy.

On Tuesday, Mr Rohrabacher and his aides crossed to the Karen's Thay Baw Bow camp, opposite Phop Phra District of Tak Province, where they met 900 Burmese students.

The source said M.R. Thep acknowledged that officials were aware of the legislator's comments but did not have prior knowledge of his intention to enter Burma or of his contacts with the Karens and students. [passage omitted]

The legislator's campaign headquarters said Mr Rohrabacher had been travelling as a private citizen.

—Supreme Command Spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradityut said army commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had ordered units to prevent border activities that could develop into misunderstandings between Bangkok and Rangoon.

Since the unrest flared on August 8, troops had been under orders to admit only injured or sick Burmese for temporary refuge.

Lt-Gen Narudon said orders had also been issued to prevent the press from crossing into Burma. The order was hard to enforce because the common border is long.

Sitthi Interviewed on Indochina, U.S. Relations

BK1711092588 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
14 Nov 88 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila by unidentified MATICHON reporter on Thailand's trade and economic relations with Indochina, Burma, and the United States—date and place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Soon after taking office, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan stated that he has a policy of turning [the Indochinese] battlefield into a marketplace. However, a few days later, Mr Minister, you yourself said that Thailand would begin fully trading with Vietnam only after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia. These statements seem to be contradictory. What really is Thailand's policy toward Indochina at present?

[Sitthi] There is no contradiction. What the prime minister said about turning the [Indochinese] battlefield into a marketplace has always been our goal. We have always told Vietnam that when it pulls its troops out of Cambodia and when Cambodia becomes an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country and attains self-determination, then we will resume normal relations with and give technical assistance to Vietnam for national development. What the prime minister said is our goal, and it means that we are trying to find a way out for Vietnam by saying that there should be no more fighting. In part of his statement, the prime minister meant that we should not bring in weapons when entering a marketplace. He meant that we must make a marketplace first. Vietnam must leave [Cambodia] first and then we will begin trading.

In his talks with Chinese Premier Li Peng, he [Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan] emphasized that the policy we are pursuing with regard to Cambodia is

correct. As for our trade policy, it is like what I have just said. We can have trade [with Vietnam] only after that country has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia. In the past, we talked about this issue among the ASEAN countries. We discussed the roles of the ASEAN countries and the contacts among the people. We have tried to collect all relevant data. We have never prohibited our people from trading with the Vietnamese people. Only our government does not render credit to such activities. There is no trade between governments. At present, many companies in Singapore or even in Thailand have traded or developed joint fishing ventures with Vietnam. Our government does not interfere with their operations. We help bring our fishermen [who were jailed in Vietnam] home. This is the way to protect the interests of our Thai people. Therefore, we do not prohibit trading among the private sectors. Whoever wants to take that risk can do so by himself.

[Reporter] Some businessmen and traders say that if the government provides them with some necessary conveniences for trading, there is a good chance they will be able to develop markets for our goods in Vietnam.

[Sitthi] Frankly speaking, at present the government is also thinking about this. Give us some time to work this matter out, to provide conveniences for them. This year alone, Mr Nguyen Co Thach has come here to meet with me on three occasions. We discussed among ourselves our relations. We talked about trade and investment, and I told him that I agreed with what he was telling me. I asked him to solve his own problems as soon as possible. I think those problems will be solved soon. I think by next year things will start to materialize. I promised Mr Nguyen Co Thach that if an agreement [on the solution of the problems] materializes, I will go to Vietnam to make a [trade] agreement. In the meantime, the private sector should explore ways of trading with Vietnam because I think within the next 2 years we will certainly trade with that country and also with Cambodia.

[Reporter] There has been much criticism against our enthusiastic plan to send a high-level delegation to visit Burma. What is your opinion on our attempts to set up contacts with Burma, particularly in economic matters, while the government of that country has not yet been recognized by other countries?

[Sitthi] Burma is a country which is very close to us. We have had contacts with each other. I would like to say that Burma has its own internal problems, and we do not want to interfere in them. We want Burma to solve its own problems through peaceful means so that it will become a country ruled by the majority of the Burmese people. Mr Praphat's [Thai deputy foreign minister] plan to visit Burma has stemmed from our previous diplomatic contacts. We believe that any diplomatic activities should be conducted in a continuous manner. Burma has closed their country for 30 years, and now they want to develop trade with us. Now they want to open their country, and our country is the first one that they want to

make contact with. We hope that we will go to Burma and look at humanitarian issues, the security conditions of our Thai fishermen detained there, and the border issues with regard to Burmese students who have escaped to the border areas. We intend to talk about these issues. As a result of the press criticism on this trip, I consulted with government agencies concerned yesterday. I have already informed the prime minister that the time is not appropriate now to take such a trip because many sectors have expressed opinions against it. We have decided to put the plan on hold for now. We will see when it is appropriate for us to make such a trip. However, a visit to Burma will only benefit Thailand. As I said, diplomatic activities should be conducted in a continuous manner. The rumor about me having conflicts with the prime minister is not true. I told him that I have canceled the planned visit by Mr Praphat to Burma, and he said he would tell the press about this.

[Reporter] In connection with the change of the U.S. administration on 15 December [date as published], what will President Bush's attitude toward Thailand be with regard to the generalized system of preferences [GSP] issue and the copyright bill?

[Sitthi] We sent a delegation to Hawaii on 3-4 November to hold talks on this issue. It was reported that Thailand would be cut from the list of countries enjoying GSP privileges once the United States becomes a signatory of the Berne Convention. As a result of its joining the convention, the United States will enjoy the right to enforce Thai laws in a similar manner enjoyed by other Berne Convention signatory nations. I think they feel better now. However, there remains certain exceptions regarding some inventions that had existed before the Berne Convention came into being. They do not know what to do with them. However, this should not be a big problem. Discussions on drug patents and other issues were also carried out during the talks. The United States asked us to open more of our markets to their products. They seemed to be very pleased when we responded by reducing import tax on apples and wheat. According to a report from our delegation, I understand that GSP privileges for Thailand may not be cut after all. However, we will send a delegation headed by the commerce minister to the United States on 12 December to hold ministerial-level talks with U.S. authorities on this issue.

As for Mr Bush, as far as I have observed from the television debates between him and Mr Dukakis, and after having followed his activities closely, I feel that Mr Bush advocates the principle of opening free markets. However, in my opinion, such free trade must also be based on the principle of fairness. He may practice the principle of protectionism to a slight degree. Mr Bush knows the countries in the East and Thailand very well because he used to be posted in China and met with us often. He is keen on foreign affairs. I presume that the United States [under Bush] will practice a friendly attitude in dealing with us on any matters, instead of being harsh to us. As for the question of cutting our GSP privileges, I presume that they will not cut them.

[Reporter] But we still cannot be sure of this conclusion because the United States, as our bilateral trading partners, may want us to amend our copyright bill which to them still has some loopholes.

[Sitthi] I admit that there are loopholes in our copyright act. Whether or not a bill will be passed to plug these loopholes depends on the committee we have appointed to study this issue. Since the beginning, the United States has understood very well that we are unable to amend the copyright bill within the time frame they requested. Even if we managed to amend this law within the specified period, the United States would not stand to gain very much from us. On the contrary, it would only make Thailand suffer more. An agreement of understanding might be reached on how much this law would cover. If some loopholes are indentified, we will report them to the government. The government will decide whether or not such loopholes should be plugged by an amendment to the bill. In my opinion, it is not necessary to go that far. With regard to the lobbying issue, we have hired private U.S. individuals to lobby for us under our close supervision so that they can warn us about which Thai products come under the scrutiny of the U.S. Congress or associations. If this is done, our lobbyists could talk to those congressmen who are trying to draft laws to control our products. We will continue to do such lobbying. So far we have done this only intermittently and on a case by case basis. I have instructed my ministry to study whether we should carry out political lobbying to cover all areas. Lobbying is very important for the protection of our interests.

[Reporter] Even though the United Nations has voted 122 to 19 in favor of a resolution on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, this does not mean that the problem has come to an end because Vietnam still maintains its troops in Cambodia. How are we going to settle this problem?

[Sitthi] I am pleased that we have received such a large number of votes in the United Nations. The overwhelmingly majority of votes were for us. It shows that the majority of UN member countries agreed with our resolution for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. We have been trying to solve this problem all along. The ASEAN countries, including Thailand, recently held an informal meeting in Jakarta. A follow-up meeting was also held there. We are consulting with one another on the holding of a second informal meeting to solve the Cambodian problem. We will meet first in Bangkok, and will bring an ASEAN consensus to be adopted at this Bangkok meeting for discussion at the next round of talks in Jakarta.

The meeting between Hun Sen, Prince Sihanouk, and Son Sann was not fruitful. Khieu Samphan did not show up. Only a working group will be set up to resolve the problem. The other side wanted to make the JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] a forum to discuss international aspects and the Paris meeting a discussion of

internal affairs. We want the two sides to hold joint meetings in order to create lasting peace in the region. We will try to hold more talks with the superpowers. We have discussed this with the Soviet Union and China. We have discussed with the United States ways that the Vietnamese can withdraw its troops as soon as possible. We will continue carrying out our operation.

[Reporter] Li Peng, who is visiting Thailand at present, said if Vietnam does not pull out its troops China will not stop giving assistance. This sounds confrontational. Will this be a serious problem?

[Sitthi] It is a very important problem because the troop withdrawal is most important for settlement of the Cambodian problem. At the same time, Vietnam is trying to link this issue with external assistance, saying that external assistance must be stopped before fixing a schedule of troop withdrawal. This is important because China has said that if there is no fixed schedule of troop withdrawal, they will not negotiate with Vietnam. If there is no troop withdrawal fighting will continue and China therefore has a legitimate right to assist the resistance group to regain independence and sovereignty for the people of Cambodia.

[Reporter] What is the policy on Thai-Lao relations? How do the military and government coordinate?

[Sitthi] Our policy toward Laos at the country-to-country level is that of friendship. This is because Laos is our good neighbor and has a culture similar to ours, and because the people of both countries are like brothers. We have always had a good attitude toward Laos. Border conflicts are normal for bordering countries. That was the case of Ban Romklao which led to armed clashes but was finally stopped. The Foreign Ministry has coordinated closely with the military. Before visiting Laos, General Chawalit consults the Foreign Ministry first. He informs it what he is going to do and seeks advice on what he should do. The Foreign Ministry has never ignored what he or the other side does. We are heading in the same direction, contributing to each other. In the past, the Foreign Ministry felt that Laos did not contact us, but instead contacted the United Nations and different organizations. However, we tried to contact Laos to have negotiations. We had two rounds of negotiations but no agreement was reached. The atmosphere is getting better, and we now have a new proposal. The border conflict between China and India is also unsolvable. It will be easily solved if they understand each other.

We therefore have proposed to set up a joint Thai-Lao border committee. We informed Laos that we would be ready by the time Gen Chawalit returned to Thailand. We were ready to welcome them. The prime minister will visit Laos, and his itinerary is already known. I will go with him. We know what program Laos has arranged for us. There is no conflict [between the Foreign Ministry

and the Army]. To conduct foreign activities, everyone in the country—government agencies and the people—must cooperate. It will be fruitless if there is a rift.

[Reporter] Will any agreement be made during the prime minister's visit to Laos?

[Sitthi] As I have learned from the prime minister, it will be a visit to improve relations and friendship, to promote acquaintances to show them our sincerity in making friends and assisting them, and to associate with and have trade with them. That's all, I think. There will be no agreement on any issues because the prime minister will only be there for 1 day [arrive 24 November, depart 25 November].

[Reporter] What are the possibilities of East Germany and North Korea establishing embassies in Thailand?

[Sitthi] There is a good possibility for East Germany, but it will take some time for North Korea. I am contacting the government agencies concerned to measure the pros and cons on the issue. I believe that eventually we will have to open such embassies.

[Reporter] Are there any chances of Thailand having close ties with the European socialist countries in order to find more markets?

[Sitthi] Yes, there are. We have made a survey on that. I went to that region two or three times during Gen Prem's period. The volume is still small at present, and this is mainly in the form of barter trade. There may be some usage of foreign exchange in the process. We are looking around and around. Our focus of attention is the Soviet Union since we have no conflict with each other. The Soviets are trying to improve diplomatic relations with us, which is good. To make things better, we have told them to also improve trade relations. During our previous trip to the Soviet Union, a trade company was established.

Chawalit Denies Foreign Support of Guerrillas
BK1511003988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday dismissed reports that some Islamic countries are bankrolling Muslim terrorists operating in southern Thailand, an MP said yesterday.

Gen Chawalit blamed the security problem in the deep South on "poor bureaucratic system", according to Sombun Sitthimon who met the Army chief at army headquarters yesterday. Sombun was accompanied by four other southern MPs to see Chawalit.

Government officials, including some senior military men, have claimed that certain Middle East countries are extending financial support to the terrorists, which claim to be fighting for the southernmost region's autonomy.

They alleged that some Muslim terrorists also received military training in some Arab countries.

Authorities blame a series of recent arsons and murders of Thai Buddhists in the South on the terrorists.

"Gen Chawalit said it's impossible for the terrorists to receive support from overseas sources," Sombun said.

The southern MPs pledged to cooperate with the government and the military in efforts to bring peace to the Muslim-dominated region.

Sombun said he and the other southern lawmakers agreed with Chawalit when he said the state mechanism in the lower South needs to be improved.

Some of the widespread conflict between local government officials and Thai Muslims have been attributed to many of the civil servants having biased attitudes against the Muslim community.

Chawalit is scheduled to fly to the south today to be briefed on the current security situation in the region.

Den Tomina (Prachachon-Pattani), another MP who joined the meeting with Chawalit, said he did not believe that the Muslim terrorists are being bankrolled by foreign countries.

He went on to call for an "overhaul" of the administrative mechanism in the region.

Both the government and the army are launching development projects designed to upgrade the living standard of the southern people.

Editorial Views Report of Chawalit Resignation
BK1611085188 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
15 Nov 88 p 3

[Editorial: "To Stay or To Have No Future"]

[Text] The BANGKOK POST report by its editor The Chongkhadikit about General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's future plans surprised many people. Earlier, Gen Chawalit became front-page news when former Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon rejected his resignation request after Army officers expressed their desire for him to stay.

There were rumors that Gen Chawalit was to be appointed defense minister when Gen Chatchai came to power after the general elections 3 months ago. But rumors were proven wrong when Gen Chatchai took the defense minister post himself. Gen Chatchai also retained Gen Chawalit as Army commander and acting supreme commander, the posts which are important to the stability of his government.

Because Gen Chawalit has become a major pillar for the current government, it appears that he will have to remain in the Army post until his mandatory retirement in 1992, which coincides with the end of tenure of the current government, providing no dissolution of Parliament occurs before then. This scenario will cause anxiety among officers who hope to ascend to Gen Chawalit's post because they will retire first before being able to gain the position.

Moreover, having Gen Chawalit as a pillar for stability could make the Chatchai government last too long; thus somehow Gen Chawalit must lose his post. Gen Chawalit probably floated the report about his resignation to gauge his own importance in the Army and the government, and to learn what the Army, the government, and the people want his future to be.

The reaction to the report from the Army and the government was immediate—they do not want Gen Chawalit to retire. But the reaction outside those circles wanted him to leave the Army and go into politics, taking the post of defense minister or even prime minister. Gen Chawalit should know that the second reaction is almost impossible to achieve. This is evident in the examples of several past generals who tried to enter politics. Therefore, we hope that Gen Chawalit will not do it if he truly loves the country and democracy.

Chatchai, Sitthi Deny Reports of Rift

BK1711010588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
17 Nov 88 pp 1,2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, tried yesterday to dispel speculation about a possible conflict between them. Chatchai even blamed an unnamed third party for fanning the speculation.

But confusion continued yesterday regarding statements Chatchai made on Tuesday, which came close to pitting him against the entire Foreign Ministry.

Chatchai and Sitthi tried to play down the issue by saying their relationship remains good and that Tuesday's frenzy was caused by a "misunderstanding".

The prime minister, who expressed surprise at news reports indicating he and Sitthi have been at odds, said he suspected that "somebody" might be trying to drive a wedge between them.

Chatchai reiterated that he is getting along well with Sitthi, and denied he wants to reduce the Foreign Ministry's role in foreign policy. He pointed out, though, that as the government's leader, it is his routine duty to supervise every issue of every ministry.

"I and the minister are very close friends. We live near each other. Some of our relatives are married," Chatchai said.

"So that's why I'm surprised by the way the reports came out. I think somebody might be trying to create a rift between us."

Deputy government spokesman Prathuang Wichanpricha told a press conference at Government House on Tuesday afternoon that Chatchai wanted a certain Foreign Ministry official to stop giving press interviews without Sitthi's prior consent.

According to Prathuang, Chatchai made the remark to Sitthi during Tuesday's Cabinet meeting while denying he had ordered the cancellation of Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan's planned visit to Burma.

The ministry postponed the trip after it encountered a largely negative reaction from the press. However, deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun was said to have commented that Chatchai wanted the trip cancelled.

Prathuang said Chatchai apologized to Sitthi for the Burmese issue.

After the press conference, the Foreign Ministry reportedly shuddered at reporters' interpreting the statement to mean the "banned" official was Pratyathawi, deputy director-general of the Information Department.

Gen Panya Singsakda, Chatchai's secretary-general, later asked Prathuang to call another news conference to "correct" the information given to the press. Prathuang then told reporters Chatchai was referring to his own advisers, some of whom had criticized the Foreign Ministry.

It is understood that Prathuang was referring to M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, who had commented that Chatchai was prepared to assume a larger role in foreign affairs and implied that the ministry should no longer hold absolute decision-making authority.

At the second press conference, Prathuang also said the prime minister actually apologized to Sitthi for his advisers' criticism against the ministry.

However, what Chatchai said exactly during the meeting remained a question mark yesterday. Sukhumphan said the prime minister has never asked him to stop commenting on foreign policy, while even Sitthi himself seemed confused by the prime minister's apology made during Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

Sitthi told reporters, "At the meeting, he apologized. I don't know what it is all about."

Sitthi quoted Chatchai as saying he did not order Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat to put off his visit to Burma. The foreign minister also said Prathuang misinterpreted the prime minister's statement and got the Foreign Ministry "all excited" about it.

"Indeed, the premier and myself have no problem," the minister said.

He said the Foreign Ministry recognizes the role the prime minister plays in shaping Thailand's foreign policy and "all of us are ready to cooperate with him".

Personally, Sitthi said, the prime minister's family and his are very close and have been working together for about four decades. The minister also said he had served under Chatchai's father, Field Marshal Phin Chunhawan.

However, the minister apparently became annoyed when asked about Sukhumphan. "I will never talk about that," he said.

In a separate interview, Sukhumphan said he was with Chatchai for three hours yesterday and the prime minister did not once tell him to lower his profile.

"Everything is as usual. The prime minister and his advisors understand each other well. He trusts us," said Sukhumphan, who is one of the few PM's [Prime Minister's] advisors opposed to the past attitudes of the Foreign Ministry.

Added Sukhumphan, "As far as I know, the prime minister did not order that I stop."

Adding to the confusion, a Cabinet source said yesterday that spokesman Prathuang dictated every word said by Chatchai during the Cabinet meeting to the press during the first news conference Tuesday.

The source, who asked not to be named, said PM's Secretary-General Panya asked Prathuang to "correct" the press information because he was afraid of a possible conflict between Chatchai and the Foreign Ministry.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Underwent 'Major' Operation
OW1711122788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 17 KYODO—Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh underwent a major intestinal tumor operation in Moscow this summer, government sources said Thursday.

The Foreign Ministry, however, said Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party, is well and did not say whether he actually underwent surgery.

The government sources said Linh had an intestinal polyp but did not say whether the polyp was malignant.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK said in a recent issue that Vietnamese Communist Party sources confirmed Linh underwent an operation in Moscow for removal of a tumor.

The ministry earlier told reporters Linh took a rest in Moscow where he stayed from July 15 to August 28.

Following his return home, rumors about his failing health circulated in the Vietnamese capital.

Inflation Running at 700-1,000 Percent

BK1011095388 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] A top Vietnamese economic adviser said yesterday inflation in Vietnam was running at between 700 and 1,000 percent.

Mr Nguyen Xuan Oanh, adviser to the government and head of a Ho Chi Minh City economic institute, told reporters in Bangkok inflation and an unrealistic foreign exchange policy were major barriers to the policy of attracting foreign investment.

He was speaking after an 8-week tour of the United States and Europe, putting Vietnam's case for investment under a liberal law passed in January.

He said banking reform was under way, after which the central bank will retain control over the money supply but smaller commercial banks will be established to administer credits.

Mr Oanh said he had been well received on his tour but was unable to say how foreign companies had proposed investment schemes and how many have been accepted.

Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference

BK1711152588 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17—Mrs. Ho The Lan, acting head of the press department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and its spokeswoman, held a regular press conference here today.

Asked to comment on the Palestinian National Council's [P.N.C.] Nov. 15 declaration on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said: "Now as before, Vietnam always supports the fraternal Palestinian people's fundamental national rights including the rights to establish an independent state of Palestine. This is Vietnam's principled position.

Vietnam welcomes the P.N.C.'s decisions to take the Palestinian people's just struggle to new successes in the interests of their revolution, of peace and stability in the Middle East and the world."

On Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's recent visit to Thailand as well as his proposal for the time-table of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea (June 1989) and the international supervision of the pull-out, Mrs. Ho The Lan pointed out: "That the Chinese prime minister took Thailand as the first ASEAN country for his visit and discussion about the Kampuchea issue has shown the importance of the two countries' relations concerning the Kampuchea question. Worthy of note is that the Kampuchea solution proposal put forth by the Chinese prime minister in Bangkok has only demanded for an early withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and mentioned nothing about what is worrying the civilized mankind now, that is whether the genocidal Pol Pot clique is prevented from returning to power in Kampuchea or not? In order to ensure a fair and durable solution to the Kampuchean issue a more balanced and realistic approach is required."

Asked to evaluate Thailand's policy regarding the Kampuchea issue and the impact of the improvement of the Lao-Thai relations on the settlement of the issue, Mrs. Ho The Lan stressed: "The Kampuchea issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia are interrelated. Thailand's policy of turning the Indochina battlefield into a trading area and the improvement of its ties with Laos are things worth welcoming since they contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship."

It is regrettable that regarding the Kampuchean issue Thailand has not yet moved along that direction.

Further on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Arrival
BK1711154488 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas arrived here today for an official friendship visit as guest of the Vietnamese Government. He is accompanied by Mrs Ali Alatas and high-ranking officials of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. The Indonesian guests were met at the Government Guesthouse by, among others, the Vietnamese Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Nguyen Co Thach, and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tran Quang Co. Tonight, Nguyen Co Thach gave a banquet in honour of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and other Indonesian guests. Indonesian Ambassador Aswismarmo was present on the said occasions.

AFP Previews Visit
BK1711121488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 17 (AFP)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit and talks on the nearly 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

During his stay, Mr Alatas will have talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, focusing on the Cambodian problem and plans for a second regional meeting to be held in January, official Vietnamese sources said.

Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Ho The Lan said here Thursday that Vietnam would participate in the meeting "so that the process of dialogue on Cambodia, begun in Jakarta, can proceed favorably."

Indonesia facilitated an informal meeting near Jakarta in July that brought together for the first time representatives of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and the tripartite Cambodian resistance as well as Vietnam, Laos and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Opposing the Phnom Penh regime are supporters of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge, and nationalists led by former Premier Son Sann.

ASEAN groups Indonesia with Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr Alatas, who is in Vietnam at the invitation of Mr Thach, is scheduled to meet Communist Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh and Vo Chi Cong, Vietnam's head of state, during his stay.

PRC Urged To Join Cambodia Talks
OW1711132888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 17 KYODO—Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Thursday called on China to take part in negotiations on a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Co Thach was commenting on Chinese Premier Li Peng's statement in Bangkok on Sunday calling for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by next June.

"China is directing its demand only to the sky and so Vietnam cannot make any response," Co Thach told a KYODO News Service reporter at Hanoi's Government guesthouse.

The Vietnamese minister was in the guesthouse to welcome Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who arrived in Hanoi earlier Thursday.

Co Thach said the Vietnamese Government has many timetables for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

He said the government can pull out its troops from Kampuchea during the first quarter of 1990 at the earliest and called on China to join negotiations to determine the timing of the withdrawal.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

*BK1811075788 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
18 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18—Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, today held talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas now on an official visit to Vietnam.

Also present on the Vietnamese side were Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, assistant to the foreign minister Dang Nghiem Hoanh, and head of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Asia 3 Nguyen Can. On the Indonesian side were of Louhanapessy, political director general of the Foreign Ministry; Aswismarmo, Indonesia ambassador to Vietnam; and Ashari Boer, head of the Department for Asia-Pacific of the Foreign Ministry.

During the talks Nguyen Co Thach and Ali Alatas informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on important regional and international issues of mutual concern.

The two sides expressed their desire to make active contributions to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue, and to the building of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

PRK Issue Discussed

*BK1811120688 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0936 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian and Vietnamese Governments agreed that the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) is the best way to identify and formulate various problems as a foundation toward an international conference to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

After his first round of talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach here Friday morning, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said both sides saw the recent Jakarta Informal Meeting as very important and they will try to make a success of the second JIM scheduled in Jakarta in January 1989.

He said the solution of the Kampuchean issue must first be sought by the parties directly involved in the conflict along with the countries outside Southeast Asia, or ASEAN.

The peoples in Southeast Asia should be given the opportunity to solve their problems themselves, Ali Alatas said.

NHAN DAN on Tripartite Meeting in Paris

*BK1811104188 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] The national newspaper NHAN DAN on Friday ran an article on the development around the bipartite and tripartite Kampuchean meeting held recently in Paris. The paper said:

At Fere-en-Tardenois, despite a Khmer Rouge blockade of the dialogue process among the Kampuchean groups, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has shown a high sense of responsibility and goodwill. After the signing of the joint communique of the Kampuchean tripartite conference, Chairman Hun Sen told newsmen that the boat has left without Khmer Rouge. However, the boat can still receive Khmer Rouge at any ferry if they want to get on the boat. The People's Republic of Kampuchea does not want a solution to Kampuchea that drops the Khmer Rouge.

Nguyen Co Thach on Friendship With USSR

*BK1811081588 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
2 Nov 88 pp 1, 4*

[Article by Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and chairman of the Vietnamese Section of the Vietnamese-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation: "The Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and All-Round Cooperation Will Ceaselessly Consolidate and Develop"]

[Text] Early in the twenties, Comrade Ho Chi Minh—the first Vietnamese young man who combined patriotism with Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of the October Revolution—paved the way for the victories of the struggle for national liberation and reunification of Vietnam and, at the same time, laid the groundwork for the fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

Over the past one half century and more, the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship has been painstakingly fostered by the two parties and peoples. Standing the test of time and trials and constantly strengthening and developing, it has been one of the decisive factors in the Vietnamese people's struggle against the colonialist and imperialist wars of aggression and for socialist construction.

The signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on 3 November 1978 was a new development in the relations between the two countries and the continuation of the all-round cooperation between the two countries in socialist construction and

in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as for peace, security, and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

The extremely fine development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations throughout the past decades was, first of all, rooted in the revolutionary character of the two parties and two states, and was based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It was the result of the application of our party's correct line, of the combined association of our nation's strength with that of our time, and of the highest development of the strength of international solidarity—especially solidarity with the Soviet Union. The strong support and the great and effective assistance accorded by the fraternal Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union to our people has made extremely important contributions to helping our people surmount the most grueling trials in the protracted, arduous struggle to win back freedom and independence and to overcome the current difficulties and complexities in socialist construction and national defense. On our part, by following the path charted by Lenin and the October Revolution, staying closely united and comprehensively cooperating with the Soviet Union, our party and people—with their great sacrifices and glorious victories—have made worthy contributions to the struggle for the objectives of our time; namely, peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Over the past 10 years, the relations between our two parties and two countries have developed strongly both in scope and in depth. The spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress has opened a new stage qualitatively in the relations between the two countries: the stage of restructuring and renovating the two countries' economies and, at the same time, of restructuring and renovating the two countries' cooperation in all fields—political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and ideological—for the purpose of raising the efficiency of the cooperation to better meet the requirements of the two countries in the new situation. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam have followed with keen interest and have fully supported the revolutionary restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union. The 19 All-Union Conference of the CPSU was an important event in the Soviet people's political life, marking a new step forward in the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union. We believe that the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union will surmount the difficulties and trials to achieve the objectives set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's experiences in restructuring are precious lessons for the cause of renovation of the Vietnamese people.

Meetings between high-ranking leaders of the two parties and two countries have been held regularly to exchange views on measures to be taken to strengthen the relations between the two parties and two states, and work out great orientations for the coordination of actions on the international arena. The meetings between Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee,

and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders and the documents concluded between the two sides have affirmed the CPV and CPSU's identity of views on the advocacy of restructuring and renovation; the lines of socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the renovation and enhancement of the efficiency of the cooperation between the two countries; on urgent international issues; and on the two countries' resolve to coordinate actions in strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

The economic relations between the two countries have constantly developed with a wider scale and richer contents. In the spirit of selfless assistance, the Soviet Union has continued to give the Vietnamese people great assistance. The volume of Soviet aid to Vietnam in the 1981-85 5-year plan doubled that of the 1976-80 plan, and the volume of Soviet aid in the 1986-90 5-year plan doubled that of the 1981-85 plan. Therefore, in recent years, we have built, restored, and upgraded or brought into full play more than 300 projects of different economic branches. That assistance has a great important significance in helping our people overcome extremely great and complicated difficulties to step by step successfully carry out the tasks set for the initial stage of our country's transition period along the line of the sixth party congress. At the same time, with the new thinking of the CPSU's 27th Congress and the 6th CPV Congress, Vietnam and the Soviet Union resolve to bring Vietnamese-Soviet economic relations from relations of trade and unilateral assistance to another higher form of socialist international labor division—that is, the relation of cooperation in production for mutual benefit along the lines of socialist economic alliance, specialization, and cooperativization of production; to eliminate the old relations of the bureaucratic system of subsidization and definitively shift to socialist business and accounting; diversify the various procedures and forms of cooperation such as establishing joint enterprises, cooperating in fulfilling contracts, reimbursing products, and achieving cooperation at all three levels: government, sector, and enterprise. Our party and people highly value the efforts made by the Soviet party and government to renovate their economic cooperation with Vietnam and raise its efficiency, so as to invigorate Vietnam and help it stand firmly on its own feet and march forward, as Mikhail Gorbachev put it. Our party and people are striving to overcome complex difficulties, eliminate the bureaucratic system of subsidization, and implement the decision made at the meeting of the CPV Political Bureau on 7 May 1987 concerning the renewal of Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation. Only by doing so can we fruitfully use Soviet assistance, better exploit our potentials, and participate more intensively and extensively in socialist international labor division.

It is certain that with the correct lines set forth by the 6th CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and with the high determination and effort of all the parties and

peoples, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will succeed in renovation and restructuring, and victoriously achieve the objective set by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev: "Vietnam must be strong, the Soviet Union must be strong" to make worthy contributions to the common cause of the world people, which is peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The CPV and the CPSU unanimously resolve to make the Asia-Pacific region—the scene of longest and bloodiest local wars during the past 40 years—one of peace, stability, cooperation, and mutual trust and understanding in keeping with the principle of peaceful coexistence. The growth of the Soviet Union and the victories of the forces of peace and national independence in Asia have considerably changed the regional situation in favor of peace and cooperation among nations. Today in Asia and the Pacific there are new forces rallying, which are favorable to peace, cooperation, and development in the region and conform to the prevailing trend of detente in the world. The major changes in Asia and the Pacific at present are closely connected with the tireless efforts made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peace and progressive forces in the region in the spirit of the well-known statement announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, and the new important initiatives contained in the speech delivered by him in Krasnoyarsk on 16 September 1988. In close coordination with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam have consistently persisted in their policy of normalizing relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence and favoring negotiations with the PRC to iron out differences between the two countries in the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and of peace in the region.

During the past 40 years, Southeast Asia was one of the hottest spots in Asia and the world because of the wars waged by the colonialist, imperialist, and reactionary forces.

At present, the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and settlement of the Cambodian question will exert a positive impact on the situation in the whole region in general and contribute to the safeguarding of peace, security, cooperation, and development on this vast continent. Vietnam and the Soviet Union fully support the national reconciliation policy of the PRK. The informal meeting in Jakarta based on the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia; the meetings between chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk; and Vietnam's decision to withdraw 50,000 more volunteer troops from Kampuchea are facilitating a breakthrough to the 9-year-old stalemate and paving the way for a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The Vietnamese party and people highly appraise the unswerving position, the support, and the close coordination of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and

stability in Southeast Asia. Expressing the Soviet people's will, Mikhail Gorbachev said during General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's official visit to the Soviet Union in May 1987: "The Soviet Union always supports the endeavors made by the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK in building their bases of socialism and safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty."

Strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is now and always has been an extremely important strategic line and a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state. The communists and the entire people of Vietnam from generation to generation will hold deep in their hearts the most beautiful sentiments for the Soviet Union and will constantly consolidate and develop their relations with the Soviet Union, considering it the responsibility and sacred sentiment of each Vietnamese.

Certainly, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and with the restructuring and renovation lines of the 27th CPSU Congress and 6th CPV Congress, Vietnamese-Soviet relations will develop a qualitative step further; become increasingly effective; contribute even more effectively to the construction and development of each country; respond to the aspirations of the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union; and make worthy contributions to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific area, and the world.

'Friendship Order' Conferred on Soviet Officers

BK1711084588 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
17 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17—The Vietnamese state has decided to confer the Friendship Order on 42 Soviet Army officers for their contribution to building the Vietnamese Army and strengthening Vietnam's national defence.

Speaking at the conferment ceremony held in Moscow on November 16, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Manh Cam sincerely thanked the Soviet officers for their assistance.

On behalf of the recipients, Lieutenant General A.G. Sitnikov expressed sincere thanks for the award and pledged to do his best to further strengthen the fraternal friendship between the two countries and two armies.

Joint Enterprise With Canada Established

BK1611072388 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT
16 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 16—The Vietnamese Oil Service Company (OSC) and the Canam Trimex Inc. (Canada) have set up a joint venture named Oscan in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Sector.

Dan Nowrey, deputy director of the Canadian company, is director general of the joint enterprise.

Oscan will invest about 1.8 million dollars on upgrading the Tho Nguyet Hotel in Vung Tau within six months.

It will, in addition, help in various local services including oil exploitation, import and export and tourism.

The enterprise will open its bureaus in Canada, Hong Kong, and Bangkok.

Anticrime Drive Nets 'Limited' Results

BK1711074388 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Oct 88 p 88

[Report by H.B.]

[Text] On 6 October 1988, Lam Van The, director of Ho Chi Minh City's Public Security Service, addressed nearly 1,000 delegates representing various sectors, branches, and mass organizations of the city, districts, precincts, subwards, and villages who attended the conference held to make a preliminary review of the efforts to restore socioeconomic order in the city in the 4 months between 20 May and 20 September 1988. The director said: Due to the failure of the various sectors and echelons to satisfactorily carry out the drive and to actively assist the Public Security Service, the results have been limited. The Public Security Service itself has not worked very efficiently, failing to bust big-time speculators and smugglers, especially gold and dollar smugglers with international connections. Traffic order and safety and public sanitation have somewhat improved but public order is still marred by many complexities. Professional hoodlums working as ring-leaders of criminal gangs have not been hit hard and the number of criminal offenses has tended to increase. Burglaries of private residences and theft of street lighting equipment, sewer lids, railway fixtures, and high-tension power lines are on the rise and have increased in complexity.

Comrade Lam Van The proposed that, from now until the year's end, all sectors, echelons, and mass organizations should assist the subwards and villages in implementing their plans for the restoration of socioeconomic order more effectively to successfully carry out the city's tasks of socioeconomic development.

On this occasion, Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, reminded all sectors, mass organizations, subwards, and villages to actively motivate the people and create favorable conditions for them to participate in the maintenance of public order and security at the grass-roots level.

Vo Van Kiet at Hanoi Exhibition Fair Opening

BK1411142188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Report on opening of fourth Vietnam technical-economic exhibition fair at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi on 12 November]

[Summary] A grand ceremony was held on the morning of 12 November at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi to open the fourth Vietnam technical-economic exhibition fair. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended. Also present were a large number of representatives of the ministries and sectors at the central level, representatives of many provinces and cities throughout the country, many foreign guests, and numerous press, radio and television correspondents at the central level and in Hanoi.

Making a speech at the ceremony, Minister of Information Tran Hoan highlighted the significance, purpose, and new features of the exhibition. He said:

[Begin Tran Hoan recording] "Dear Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear delegates; dear members of the diplomatic corps, international organizations, foreign trade missions, and news and press agencies; dear comrades and friends: The fourth Vietnam technical-economic exhibition fair, organized after 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution, has no other purpose than encouraging, exchanging views on, and promptly disseminating a number of new models, new factors, and new production methods, thereby contributing to vigorously promoting the renovation process in the country.

"The contents of the displays at this exhibition do not necessarily represent the overall achievements of the participating production units. They merely represent an effort to bring out a number of noteworthy points and features of the production orientations, programs, and processes as well as the new objectives, projects, and products. All this is geared to promoting production development, renovating the management mechanism, implementing scientific and technical progress, and speeding up commodity circulation in order to satisfactorily fulfill the three major economic programs of the party and state.

"We are very pleased to note the presence at this exhibition of many production and business units belonging to different economic sectors—state, collective, joint state-private, individual, and private—from 26 provinces, municipalities, and special zones, and of 20 economic and cultural ministries and branches at the central level. These units are participating in many forms—as individual units, individual collectives, or

representatives of an entire organization—thereby adding diversity and variety to the exhibition. The exhibition also paid attention to encouraging business exchanges, economic cooperation, transfer of technology, and the signing of trade contracts between units inside the country and with foreign states.

"With these contents, this exhibition will certainly contribute to encouraging all production and business units and all economic sectors throughout the country to develop their creative capabilities. It will gradually foster a broad revolutionary movement of the people of all strata to successfully implement the sixth party congress resolution. On behalf of the exhibition organizing committee, I would like to warmly welcome the production and business units, localities, and sectors which have heartily contributed much effort to this exhibition." [end recording]

"Vice Chairman of the Council of Minister Vo Van Kiet then cut the ribbon to open the exhibition fair. Accompanied by Vietnamese and foreign guests, Comrade Vo Van Kiet visited various booths. He stopped for a long time at the displays of the agricultural and food industry sector, the consumer and export goods industry, and the Army. He expressed satisfaction with the achievements recorded by various sectors and localities after 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution. He also stressed the immediate tasks which all sectors and localities must strive to fulfill to implement even more satisfactorily the three economic programs set forth by the party."

The exhibition fair will remain open until the end of December 1988.

Dalat Nuclear Reactor Safe Operation Reported
BK1711061188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Since its restoration and resumption of operation in 1984, to date the Dalat nuclear reactor has operated for more than 5,900 hours without a hitch, producing about 110 curies of radioactive substances for industrial, agricultural, and medical use. The Dalat Atomic Institute has also analyzed more than 20,000 samples of soil by in the service of the geological service's oil exploration and environmental, geological, medical, and industrial research. The institute has built three automated analysis systems capable of handling 10,000 samples annually.

Conditions Reported Improving at Saigon Port

BK1311140088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Article by Trieu Xuan: "Good News From Saigon Port]

[Summary] Loading and unloading work at Saigon Port was quite efficient before 1975. Sometimes, as many as 7 million tonnes of merchandise was loaded or unloaded per year. However, "in the post-1975 period, the state did not invest in equipment for the port. As a result, the conditions of many wharves, loading and unloading facilities, and storage areas deteriorated with each passing day."

Meanwhile, as a result of low wages and increasingly difficult living conditions, "production output remained low and theft of materials prevailed." In addition, fines were paid due to a failure to unload merchandise on schedule.

"Changes for the better have been recorded at Saigon Port since 1986." To help increase production output, "the Port Management Board has actively combated negativism and tried to achieve unity among the board members themselves. At the same time, efforts have been made to improve the port workers' living and working conditions."

As a result, the production output has steadily been on the rise since the 1986-87 period.

By October 1988, the port had loaded or unloaded 2.3 million tonnes of merchandise, thus fulfilling the planned norms 60 days ahead of schedule.

Noteworthy is the fact that the port has greatly contributed to "delivering rice to the northern provinces to relieve food shortages." "As many as 315,000 tonnes of rice have been loaded and unloaded, and efforts have been made to increase this figure to 400,000 tonnes by the end of this year."

To speed up relief efforts in the northern provinces, a huge storage facility has been built right at the port and more loading and unloading equipment and materials have been purchased. Under an agreement signed with a French company, the port will receive "equipment and materials worth U.S.\$400,000."

"Though their working conditions and incomes are still very limited, most of the port workers have continued to do what they can to deliver rice to solve food shortages and to load and unload local and foreign merchandise."

Australia

Burmese Diplomats Granted 'Residency'

BK1811024688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0239 GMT
18 Nov 88

[Text] Canberra, Nov 18 (AFP)—Three Burmese diplomats who sought political asylum here will be granted residency in Australia, the government said Friday.

Immigration Minister Robert Ray and Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said in a statement the government had decided it was "inappropriate" to grant the diplomats asylum.

However they and their families will be granted Australian residency on humanitarian grounds, the ministers said.

"In the wake of the military takeover in Burma, these men feared that on recall they would be dismissed from their jobs and arrested," Mr. Ray said.

He said the decision to grant them residency took into account the troubled situation in Burma, and the possibility that the three might be deprived of their livelihoods if they returned.

The three diplomats—Second Secretary Maung Maung Nyo, Third secretary Myint Soe and Chancellor Htoo Myint—were supporters of a Burmese movement seeking to bring democracy to their country.

The Burmese ambassador in Canberra, Maung Maung Soe Tint, returned to Rangoon earlier this month.

Temporary Entry Planned for Irian Jayans

BK1311074588 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 88

[Text] The federal government has announced that Australia will provide temporary residence for a group of Irian Jayans in jail in Vanuatu. This follows discussions recently in Melbourne between Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, and the prime minister of Vanuatu, Father Walter Lini.

The jailed Irian Jayans and their families—18 people in all—will be given temporary entry permits which will be valid for 6 months. The group members will be allowed to work in Australia.

The Australian immigration minister, Mr Robert Ray, says the government will continue its efforts to resettle the Irian Jayans in a country outside the region.

October Deficit Figures 'Major Setback'

BK1611070988 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Australia has suffered a major economic setback with the release of the latest current account deficit figures. The figure for October was almost \$1,700 million [currency not specified]—the second highest monthly figure on record.

A Radio Australia finance reporter says the deficit makes the government budget forecast for the year impossible to achieve. After 4 months of the financial year, the current account deficit totaled \$5,400 million—\$1,000 million higher than the same time last year. In seasonally adjusted terms, imports rose by 17 percent while exports fell by 1 percent.

The ANZ Bank says the figure showed the economy is growing too strongly and may result in higher interest rates. The Confederation of Australian Industry says there is no way the government can achieve anything like the \$9,500 million deficit forecast for the whole year. The confederation said the economy has a very deep problem which may not be fixed by anything the government is prepared to do.

New Zealand

Suspension of Security Decree in Fiji Welcomed

BK1811095488 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] New Zealand has welcomed the decision of Fiji's interim government to suspend the country's controversial internal security decree.

The New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Marshall, said the move was a good step forward. However, he said that New Zealand's relationship with Fiji was unlikely to warm up until there was a return to a democratically elected government in Fiji.

In Fiji, the coalition leader, Dr Timoci Bavadra, who was deposed in the military coup last year, said he planned to call public meetings throughout the country on the draft constitution following the suspension of the internal security decree.

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